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CORPUS

OF

PALESTINIAN POTTERY

BY
J. GARROW DUNCAN

LONDON

BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN EGYPT
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, W.C.1

AND

BERNARD QUARITCH
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1930

Eg 95^a (1) - 40

CORPUS
OF DATED
PALESTINIAN POTTERY

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J. GARROW DUNCAN



INCLUDING

POTTERY OF GERAR AND BETH-PELET
DATED AND ARRANGED BY SIR FLINDERS PETRIE

AND

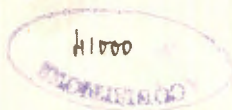
BEADS OF BETH-PELET
DATED AND ARRANGED BY J. L. STARKEY

LONDON

BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN EGYPT
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, W.C. 1

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PREFACE

I wish to express my warmest thanks to the various excavators and authors who have so generously allowed me to use their material and also to reproduce their drawings: particularly to Mr. Alan Rowe and Mr. Gerald M. Fitzgerald through whose kindness we have been enabled to include the carefully dated material from Bethshan. I am indebted most of all to Sir Flinders Petrie for placing the original drawings of Gerar and Bethpelet in my hands, as soon as completed, and so enabling me by comparison to date with certainty much of the materials from earlier excavations, where there were few or no fixed points on which to base accurate dating.

I have inserted specimens of Hyksos pottery from Tell-el-Yahudiyeh (Avaris) Egypt (H.I.C.) for comparison with that of Palestine: from Naqada for comparison with the earliest Amorite Ware of the Early Bronze Age: and from *Céramique Cappadocienne* for the same purpose.

Of the drawings, many are merely traced: many have had to be reduced or enlarged to uniform scale. These have been done by Mr. A. M. Halley and myself.

Sir Flinders Petrie is responsible for the drawings of Gerar and the thin outlines from Bethpelet.

I have been at work on this Corpus since 1926 and needless to say with the continual accumulation of material the plates have been pulled to pieces and rebuilt several times. Originally, I had the specimens arranged according to the various recognised periods from Neolithic down to Roman: but in the end I agreed to adopt the method of classification and notation which Sir Flinders Petrie has used in the Gerar Collection.

The Bethpelet Pottery has been fitted into this arrangement and now appears for the first time. There are one or two sites recently excavated where the pottery has not yet been published, and so was not available for this Corpus, but in these, Megiddo, Gibeah, etc., the pottery belongs to the Iron Age, and consists mostly of duplicates of the specimens of that period here reproduced.

March, 1930.

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INTRODUCTION.

A NOTE ON METHOD.

POTTERY is one of the expressions of art which can show the finest and most gracious forms, or the most clumsy and hideous. It expresses the qualities of a race in their artistic sense, mechanical perception, utility, adaptability, and response to other civilisations. Like other works of man, it cannot be appreciated except by drawing it; neither form nor colour can be understood until the difficulties of copying open the eyes.

For the study of early history, pottery is essential, as it is the most abundant material, and bears in its form the tokens of its date and source. The first necessity for carrying on research, either in settlements or cemeteries, is an intimate knowledge of the pottery, and its period, absolute or relative. For this purpose, a corpus of dated forms is essential.

When only a few groups of remains are known, a complete publication of each group is practicable. When hundreds of tomb-groups have to be dealt with, such complete visualising is impossible. To give thumb-nail sketches of every pot in a group is useless, as none of the finer distinctions can be shown; nor is there any clue to variations and similarities, so that it is worthless for scientific study. To photograph it is scarcely better, as the lower sides are in shadow, and large forms are distorted. There is, then, no resource for publication except a corpus of forms, drawn to a sufficient scale, by which the contents of every tomb can be recorded, and in terms of which results can be equated in all excavations of the same country. Such is the purpose of the present corpus. Beyond this lies the method of detailed study of each pot on a larger scale, with a full description; this is very desirable, but the space of these full requirements renders it impossible to use such an account for registration of form every day in field and camp. These plates supply an index by which all similar forms can be tracked down, and correlated. It is essential for the recording of forms, and for constructing a register.

As in an index the first requirement is ready reference, so here all other considerations have to give place to a uniform system of distinguishing types. To this end, the order is from the most open forms, such as plates, to the most closed forms, such as bottles. Where there is a notable feature imposed, as ledge handles, spouts, strainers, or pricked patterns, the principal group of such condenses other examples along with it. The immense variety of forms makes it impossible to find a single line of continuity for classifying; hence there may be a return to almost the same type later in the series.

It must always be remembered that this has not been arranged with all the material in view at once; it had to grow by continual additions and expansion. To rearrange the corpus completely would be to break with the utility of all past records, and with the marking of pottery in most examples; each addition has to be built in on the existing foundation. If rearranged, it would be again irregular in a few years of expansion, and every recasting would destroy its use for past connections, which is its main purpose. Sometimes new forms have been added by those who were not familiar with the structure, and it is very needful to observe the scope of each type number; for instance, Hellenistic types 61 *m*, *n*, are incongruous, but yet they would ill consort with the early types 34 to 36, and I have left them in 61, with cross references.

This corpus originated with the work at Gerar and, after extending it at Beth-pelet, I suggested to Mr. DUNCAN that he should add to it the lesser amount of already published material, which he had already collected, and should put the whole together for reference.

The plates of Decoration are in classes arranged by Mr. DUNCAN. The arrangement in Gerar was by levels, to show changes in period; but such could not be followed in all this undated material. It may be convenient to note some of the patterns as follows: Nautilus 6 A 2 to C 4, C 8 to 11, D 1, E to G; 8 A 5, B 4. Octopus 6 A 12; 6 C 5, 6, 9; 15 L; 19 B 2, 14. Swan 8 C 9; 18 A, B, C 2, N. Fork-handled bowls, 11 A to D; 12 A, C; 14 C 2. Flower 8 A 15 19 B.

The corpus of bead forms of Beth-pelet was designed by Mr. STARKEY, and drawn by Mr. HARDING. The forms at Gerar were already drawn on one plate in the volume on that site.

FLINDERS PETRIE.

CORPUS

OF DATED

PALESTINIAN POTTERY

CLASSIFICATION.

This Corpus has been built around the Gerar and Bethpelet collection of pottery and the classification adopted is that used by Sir Flinders Petrie there.

The order of arrangement is from the most open forms, flat plates and bowls, to the closed forms, jugs and bottles.

In the arrangement of bowls, types 2, 3, 4 are flat forms with out-turned rim: 5, flat trays or shallow basins (bar handles): 6, V-shaped, angle up to 30°: 7, 8, same shape with heavy rims, ribbed sides, &c., mortaria: 9, same, angle more acute: 10, spherical sides, Hyksos forms: 12-15, spherical, angle of sides 30° to 45°, some ogee-shape (No. 15): 16, carinated: 17, pedestal bowls, chafing dishes or braziers: 19, spherical and ogee-shape, wishbone handles. At 20 begin the closing forms, some with dwarf handles: 21-22 turned rims: 23-26, carinated, brim wider than the contraction of sides: 27 deeper form—suspension handles: 28, deep bowls with loop handles, with many handles and without handle.

NOTATION.

At the bottom left hand corner, in each drawing, is the letter or letters indicating the source from which the specimen has been taken. At the bottom right hand corner the figures indicate the plate and number of the specimen on that plate from which the drawing is taken. Thus G at the left-hand corner with 74.1 at the right means GERAR Plate 74.1. E.P. 34.6 means "Excavations in Palestine" Plate 34.6.

On the specimens from GERAR there is no letter in the left bottom corner, and the numbers in the right bottom corner represent the height of the

stratum in feet above sea-level, with two letters prefixed. Thus EJ 190 means Stratum E, Room J, level 190 feet above the sea.

On specimens from Bethpelet, in the left bottom corner is the letter F (Tell Fara) and the numbers at the right bottom corner are of tombs except numbers 300-400 which are town-levels in feet above the sea. Whole hundred numbers, as 600, are used on Bethpelet drawings for any stray object from cemeteries of that hundred. For details see *Bethpelet* I. The date of each specimen is written where possible inside the drawing near the bottom. Thus, E.B. XV or XV alone means Early Bronze Age—Dynasty XV (Hyksos) and indicates a date between 2400 and 2000 B.C. M.B. XVI or XVI alone means Middle Bronze Age—Dynasty XVI (Hyksos) indicating a date between 2000 and 1600 B.C. Similarly L.B. XVIII or XVIII alone means Late Bronze Age, Dynasty XVIII and so on. All of the outlines of forms are to scale 1:6, except where any different scale is stated. The drawings or paintings on pottery are to scale 1:3 unless stated. The scales are marked in the left hand top corner.

At the top right hand corner are the letter or letters and number indicating the variety of type.

The various classes are divided into about 100 main types, each type having its own number. Thus in the class of bowls the different types are numbered 2 up to 28, the numbers 1 and 11 being left unused for the addition of later discoveries. In all, ten numbers have been left unused for later additions.

The varieties of type are indicated by 25 letters of the alphabet, and where necessary a number is added to the letter to indicate some further slight variation.

The advantage of this system of notation, as will be apparent at once, is its elasticity. It is capable of unlimited expansion, so that the practical excavator can add to his corpus new types as he

finds them, and place them under the type number or letter to which they properly belong.

This system has been developed by Sir Flinders Petrie in the course of thirty years' experience of excavation, as best fitting the actual necessities of the work.

A corpus giving a detailed history of every specimen shown is undoubtedly desirable, but would be a most unwieldy volume in the hands of the excavator, who is always under the necessity of arriving at the classification of his discoveries with the utmost possible dispatch.

The following is a list of the letters placed at the *bottom left-hand corner* of the drawings, to denote the sources from which they are taken:—

A.S.—Ain Es Shems (P.E.F. Annual 1912-13, MacKenzie).

B.—Bethshan (by kindness of Mr. Alan Rowe).

B.E.—Byblos et L'Egypte.

C in Text—Cave at GEZER.

C.C.—Céramique Cappadocienne.

E.P.—Excavations in Palestine (Bliss and Macalister).

F.—Tell Fara (BETHPELET—Petrie—here first issued).

G.—GEZER (Macalister).

G.R.—Gizeh and Rifeh (Petrie).

H.I.C.—Hyksos and Israelite Cities (Petrie and Duncan).

J.—Tell Jemmeh (GERAR).

Jo.—Jericho (Sellin and Watzinger).

J.S.T.—Jérusalem sous Terre (Vincent).

M. in Text—Macalister.

M.D.—Macalister and Duncan (P.E.F. Annual IV).

M.M.C.—Mound of Many Cities (Bliss).

Mgd.—Megiddo, Tell el Mutesellim (Shumacher).
Report Orient Inst., Chicago.

M.K.E.—Myers, Kara Eyuk.

N.B.—Naqada and Ballas (Petrie and Quibell).

P.E.F.—Palestine Exploration Fund.

S.—Samaria (Reisner, Fisher and Lyon).

T in Text—Tomb at Gezer.

T.H.—Tell el Hesya (Petrie).

T.K.—Tell Ta'annek (Sellin).

DATING:—The following is a list of the abbreviations used in dating the various specimens with their equivalent in years (approximate) and dynasties, Egyptian:—

E.B.—Early Bronze: 2400-2000: Dyn. XIII (Egypt) and XV (Hyksos).

M.B.—Middle Bronze: 2000-1600: Dyn. XIV, XVII (Egypt) XVI (Hyksos).

L.B.—Late Bronze: 1600-1200: Dyn. XVIII-XIX Egyptian.

E.I.—Early Iron: 1200-930: Dyn. XX-XXI Judges.

M.I.—Middle Iron: 930-650: Dyn. XXII-XXV Hebrew Monarchy.

L.I.—Late Iron: 650-330: Dyn. XXVI-XXX.

H.—Hellenistic: 330-50: Ptolemaic.

R.—Roman: 50.

For the question of dating the Egyptian dynasties XII-XVII, see *Bethpelet I* and *Ancient Egypt* 1929 page 33.

The relations of all these datings to years are probably as follows:—

B.C.	EGYPT.	PALESTINE.	CRETE.
	XI dynasty		M.M.I.
2588	XII „	Syrian E.B.	M.M.II.
2375	XIII „	XV Hyksos E.B.	M.M.III.
2115		XVI „ M.B.	
1922	XIV „		
1738	XVII „		L.M.I.
1587	XVIII „	L.B.	L.M.II.
1400	Amenhetep III.		L.M.III.
1328	XIX dynasty	Philistine.	
1202	XX „	E.I.	
1102	XXI „	M.I. Israelite	
930			

DATING MATERIALS.

In dating the various specimens I have throughout allowed the excavator to date his own material, except where it is obvious that the dating is wrong.

At Tell el Hesya for instance, Petrie and Bliss have under-dated the lower strata of the mound by several centuries, as a comparison of the materials with those from more definitely dated sources shows, and Petrie revised this, by Egyptian sources.

At Jericho, the excavators under-dated most of their materials, assigning to the Hebrew period (Middle Iron) pottery which is Hyksos, and obviously belongs to the Middle Bronze Age at least. Doubtless this mistake was the result of assigning the third Wall to Hiel the Bethelite, and it must be remembered that when they excavated Jericho there was very little dated material to go by, and much less was known of Palestinian ware than is now known.

At Gezer, Macalister has also frequently erred on the side of under-dating, but it is remarkable how nearly his dating approximates to, and has been confirmed by, later and more definite results.

At Bethshemesh, MacKenzie was right in his dating of the Philistine ware.

At Samaria, where the lower strata are confined entirely to the period about 850-700 B.C., we might have hoped for more definite classification, but the stratification there seems to have been so mixed by later buildings and occupation as greatly to confuse the results.

For the earlier periods from the Neolithic down to the end of the Middle Bronze period (1600 B.C.), there is very little definite dating material, and considerable uncertainty in consequence.

It is only when we come to 1600 B.C. and strike the period of XVIIIth dynasty Egyptian occupation that we feel on solid ground, and here the discoveries at Gerar and Bethpelet are of inestimable value. Not only has Petrie supplied us with materials carefully dated by their strata and attendant circumstances from both these sources, but his work forms a sound basis for dating the materials found on other sites with definiteness and practical certainty to within a century.

The Hyksos tombs at Bethpelet have established the fact already indicated in the pottery of Gezer, notably from Cave 15 I and some of the tombs, that the Hyksos were in occupation of Palestine in the Early Bronze Age, by 2400 B.C., and continued in occupation down to the 16th century (XVIII dynasty).

This is of immense value in confirming our dating from 2500-1600 B.C. The bowls of type No. 10 were well known before, and usually assigned to the late Early Bronze Age, or Early Middle Bronze Age, but it was not previously known that these are Hyksos ware.

DEFINITE POINTS FOR DATING.

I have endeavoured to collect, from the various publications, the fixed points on which the excavators have based their conclusions and here give a summary.

It will be seen that ultimately definite dating in Palestine is possible only by reference to, and comparison with, Egyptian dating. Hence our use of Egyptian dynasties in dating the pottery of the corpus is fully justified and necessary.

TELL EL HESY:—

1. At Tell el Hesi the Cuneiform Tablet of the Tell el Amarna type gives a definite date, 1450 B.C. for the occupation of the stratum in which it was found.

Scarab 115 (M.M.C. page 79) belongs to the XII-XVIII dynasty, but is probably a Syrian imitation. These afford a fixed point for dating City III.

2. Scarabs 116, 117, 118, 122 all of the XVIII dynasty assign the Stratum City Sub. IV to that period.

3. Scarabs 123, 124 of XVIII dynasty and 125 of the XIX dynasty give the date of City IV Stratum.

The underlying strata were dated by allowing an accumulation of so many feet for the century, but the date 1700 B.C. for the earliest occupation of the site, thus computed, proved several centuries short of the truth.

In GEZER, Macalister has carefully arranged the various strata, assigning the rock-surface stratum to the Neolithic and those above it to the I, II, III, IV Semitic, the Hellenistic and Roman periods, thus:—

Stratum I, Neolithic,	prior to 2500 B.C.
„ II, I Semitic,	2500-1800 B.C.
„ III, II „	1800-1400 B.C.
„ IV, III „	1400-1000 B.C.
„ V, IV „	1000-550 B.C.
„ VI, Hellenistic,	550-100 B.C.

(See Gezer Vol. III Plates I-VI.)

In the plates of pottery he has arranged the specimens and assigned them to these various periods respectively, according to the strata in which they were found. In the pottery from the tombs and caves, he had not the advantage of stratification to assist him, and here the dating seems to have rested mainly on the class of ware, the concomitant conditions and other data. As stated above, the dating conforms in the main with the results from later excavations, where definite data have been secured.

1. There are marked distinctions in the ware itself which afford positive data. The primitive hand-made ware of the cavedweller can never be confused with the Early Bronze ware of so much higher a type, though both are found to some extent side by side. The Early Bronze ware of the Early Amorite civilisation again is markedly distinct

from the ware of the Middle Bronze Age, both in form and finish, but much more so on account of the new types from foreign sources. The form and composition of the ware itself is thus of great assistance in dating.

In Gezer Cave 11, II,* *e.g.*, the pottery was rude hand-made ware with red drip line and finger moulding decoration, with flint knives, bone pricklers and stone weapons alongside. This cave has therefore been dated Neolithic by M. In C. 27 I, the entrance was covered by the foundation of the Inner City Wall of Gezer, which is probably the oldest. The contents were therefore dated as Neolithic and are certainly Pre-Amorite. The pottery was also rude hand-made ware. The date of the latest cavedweller occupation thus depends on the date of the earliest Amorite fortification of the site. It may be much earlier than 2500.

Caves 30 III, 7 II, 2 I, the "Crematorium Cave," 3 III, 28 II, and 15 I (earliest occupations) are dated Neolithic solely by the class of ware found.

Cave 30 II was an "undisturbed cavedwelling" of the Neolithic period.

Thus the class of ware and other objects found are the chief bases in the dating of the earliest cavedwellings at Gezer with the exception of Cave 27 I, where the entrance was covered by the foundation of the earliest Amorite wall, and perhaps Cave 30 II which was an "undisturbed Troglodyte cavedwelling."

The pottery in these naturally served as a guide for dating the contents of others.

2. Later occupations of the caves were similarly dated chiefly by the ware and other contents. In C. 28 II, Chamber 8 had been used later for burial. In the burials were found three scarabs, one of which (G. Pl. 35 : 23) is a XII dynasty Egyptian, and the other two are regarded by M. as Hyksos (G. Pl. 35 : 14, 28). These burials, therefore, must date prior to 2000 B.C.

3. The Early Bronze and Middle Bronze occupation of Cave 15 I, is dated by the well-known types of Hyksos pottery, while the Late Bronze Age occupation is dated by the Philistine strainer spout jug found in it.

The E.I. occupation of C. 8 I, is dated by the thin, hard "egg-shell" pottery which is Assyrian and belongs to the 8th Century B.C.

The L.B. Age (XIX dynasty) occupation of Cave 15 I, is dated by a fragment of an alabaster (gypsum, probably) jar bearing the Cartouche of Rameses II (G. Pl. 24 : 1).

* This means Cave 11 in Stratum II.

The E.B. Age occupation of C. 15 IV is fixed by the XII dynasty amethyst scarabs (G. 26 : 9, 10). The black ware and the Mycenaean pyxes found in it prove occupation in the M.B. period.

In the contents of the tombs at Gezer, only a few fixed points for dating occur.

1. In T. 56 Scarabs of Thothmes III and IV and Amenhotep III date the latest use of the tomb to the XVIII dynasty. The pottery is chiefly E.B. and M.B. with a few Neolithic sherds.

In T. 58 an XVIII dynasty alabaster and in T. 84-85 XVIII dynasty alabaster saucers with an Egyptian green glaze jug afford definite bases for dating the contents.

A XXVI dynasty Ivory Scarab in T. 96 proves its use for burial down to that period. A scarab of the Amenhotep IV period and cartouches of Rameses II assign T. 252 and contents to the XIX dynasty.

Tombs 1 and 3 contained well-known Hyksos button-base types with bronze toggle-pins, and scarabs of the Middle Kingdom.

In T. 7 two XVIII dynasty alabaster vases, with Mycenaean and Cypriote ware indicate its use from 2000-1400 B.C.

T. 31 is interesting. It contained Cypriote ware with a fine iron knife, thus carrying wrought iron back to the L.B. Age, or the beginning of the E.I. Age, 1200.

T. 84 of the same period also contained an iron knife (G. Pl. 87-89).

The dating of the pottery of Gezer rests upon these fixed points with the additional help of stratification and comparison with data and pottery acquired from other sources.

In *Excavations in Palestine* the plates are grouped as Early Pre-Israelite, Late Pre-Israelite, Jewish and Seleucidian, dated presumably according to stratification and by previous discoveries. No definite fixed points seem to be detailed.

In *Jericho* the dating has been of little assistance for the reason given above and as the plates are all photographs with no scale indicated, little use could be made of the material.

Megiddo and Ta'annek have also proved of little help.

J.S.T. is dated by comparison with pottery from other sources.

Thus, with the exception of Gezer, I have had to rely almost solely on Gerar and Bethpelet for dating the pottery of the L.B. Age downwards, and here also the Bethshan plates, sent us by

Mr. Rowe at the last minute, proved of great confirmatory value.

GERAR.: At Gerar the Persian stratum is dated by an Attic vase with figures in red which could not be earlier than 460 B.C. (XXVII dynasty). In the next stratum the fortress building is of the same type as that at Daphnae and Naukratis built by Psamtek, and the pottery most frequently occurring was the same as that at Daphnae. This stratum therefore cannot be earlier than 660 B.C. (XXVI dynasty).

Below that is a town which is not Egyptian in style, and Petrie has assigned it to Amaziah of Judah (XXIII dynasty, 810 B.C.).

The next stratum is dated by a group of jewelry buried in the floor of a house, "which included amulets of the Aegis of Bast characteristic of the XXII dynasty (932 B.C.). The building is finely laid with large bricks upon deep brick foundations in clean sand, in the regular Egyptian manner."

In the stratum below that was found a scarab of Rameses III which is a relic of his Amorite War about 1194 B.C. (dynasty XX): and in the next stratum was found a "fine contemporary scarab of Thothmes III" of the XVIII dynasty, and a cutting-out knife had the butt of an early type of the same period: so that this building may be assigned to his reign, and dates probably about 1480 B.C., the period of his first attack.

Thus from 1500-460 B.C. Petrie has secured a definite dating point for each of the six strata in Tell Jemmeh, the Mound of Gerar.

These fixed dates show a rate of accumulation of about 40 years to the foot.

For fuller details, see Petrie, Gerar, page 4.

BETHPELET—TELL FARA.

At Bethpelet, the bases for dating by dynasties as given by Petrie, are:—

1. In the Hyksos period, the series of scarabs begins in complete touch with the XIIth dynasty, and passes through a long degradation which ends in touch with the XVIIIth dynasty.

2. The separation of the Hyksos XV and XVIth dynasties is probably at a general change in the pottery.

3. A great change is due to dated Egyptian occupation.

4. The row of five great Philistine tombs has characteristic Cretan motives on painted pottery. Three of these tombs are dated by Egyptian scarabs, and one is clearly earlier, another later, than the dated three.

5. The private tomb groups, after review of all

their contents, I think, may be safely assigned to the dynasties XIX to XXII.

6. The dating of town pottery is fixed in relation to the building levels of the XVIII-XIXth dynasties and the XXIInd dynasty.

Having the dynastic connections thus fixed, the relation to years B.C. is given by Egyptian history, when delivered from the German misinterpretation of the date of the XIIth dynasty. For the full statement of this question, and of all the remains noted above, see *Bethpelet I* and *Ancient Egypt* 1929, page 33.

BYBLOS:

The pottery of Byblos is very important as being dated. So far as such is yet published, Petrie has collected it at the end of the corpus in groups of forms on the same scale as the corpus, so as to be comparable. Sir Flinders Petrie writes:—

"The types are stated to belong to several Royal tombs without distinction of differences, even 10 and 12 are numbered alike. So far as named, Tomb I is of Abishemu, II of Ypshemu-ab, III is dated to Amenemhat III: IV is dated to Amenemhat IV. After this group the next in date is VII, of a *heq khāstiu*, "Chief of the Bedawy," a title of early Hyksos kings of dynasty XV. V is dated to Ramessu II.

Beside the Royal cemetery there are some Neolithic tombs (N), and others (A,B,C), of the XVIth dynasty, which are here also placed in groups. The references are to *Byblos et l'Égypte* (B.E.). The forms of the large jars are like those of South Palestine, showing a continuity of types, see figs. 1, 2, 10, 12. Others are due to Egyptian influence, as figs. 7, 8, 9, 13, 14."

PLATES OF DECORATED WARE.

Five main types of decoration are here illustrated, viz.:—

1. Combing.
2. Burnishing.
3. Incised ornamentation.
4. Moulding and moulding with incision.
5. Colour decoration.

As already stated, no drawing or photograph, however good, can give an accurate idea of the fine combing and burnishing of the Early Bronze Age or of any age for that matter. Pattern-burnishing can be shown in drawing and wheel-burnishing comes out well in photographs. Specimens of these are therefore few and give only a faint idea of the original.

3. In incised ornament, the chief designs are:—
 A. Punch-holes in plain lines or patterns.
 B. Herring-bone.
 C. Oblique parallel strokes.
 D. Vertical „ „
 E. Thumb-marks.
 F. Cross-lines on jar handles, &c.

4. Moulding and incision:—
 A. Bands with rope twist patterns, sometimes thumb-made: Herring-bone pattern.
 B. Bands with single row of notches.
 C. Double bands notched and parallel.
 D. Triple bands, notched or plain.
 E. Wavy bands.
 F. Zigzag bands.
 G. Plain bands.
 H. Oblong blocks, variety of rope pattern?
 K. Projecting notched band.
 L. Knob pattern.

Colour decoration:—

5. Drip paint and bands.
 6. Spirals.
 A. Simple and open
 B. „ „ „ centre-filled.
 C. Centre-filled with wheel pattern—loop-ends.
 D. Double strand—open centre.
 E. „ „ —centre-filled.
 F. Triple „ —both open and filled.
 G. Spiral and rhomboid.
 7. Concentric circles.
 8. „ semi-circles, horizontal, vertical, centre-filled, and Nub-pattern.
 9. Checker pattern, including window design.
 10. Trellis and basket pattern.
 11. Ladder pattern.
 12. Lozenge or rhomboid.
 13. Double triangle—apex to apex. (“Double-axe” M.)
 14. Single triangles.
 15. Wavy lines parallel and single. Heavy: Horizontal: Vertical: Shaded and unshaded zig-zags.
 16. Trees.
 17. Quadrupeds—deer, antelope, goat, sheep, donkey, elephant or hippopotamus: dog, mules or horses.
 18. Birds: Doves, swans, peacock.
 Fishes: Octopus, &c.
 19. Scales: Dots: Bands horizontal, vertical and oblique: Hooks: Blotches: Chain: Burnished with broad black band (J.S.T. XI r.). Human figures.

NEOLITHIC PERIOD. CAVEDWELLER WARE— PRIOR TO 2500 B.C.

I. MAKING.

1. The pottery is hand-made, built up and moulded bit by bit from base to top and frequently shows thumb or finger-prints. The surface is therefore uneven and the form not precise.

2. The clay is unrefined, small chips of flint and quartz remaining quite visible on the surface—specially noticeable in the section. These chips may have been left to prevent shrinking, as Petrie suggests.

3. Often the vessels are baked in the sun only. These go to pieces if wet.

4. When fired, the firing is usually uneven, producing different colours on the surface. The section is never perfectly fired through and through.

The surface colour is usually drab or dark grey, which, however, is often burned to red, and the section shows a lighter colour than the surface, indicating that they had not mastered the art of even distribution of heat in firing. They did not use close ovens but built fire round the vessels outside and inside. This ware is well described as resembling porridge made of coarsely ground meal.

II. MATERIALS.

1. The most common material used is a clay containing many chips of flint. This I found in quantity in one of the rock-pits of the large cave and elsewhere on Ophel. The chips of flint are $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick or even thicker. This clay was found in great quantity used as mortar in some of the City Walls of Jericho.

2. Another similar clay contains chips of quartz, or white flint more likely, but I have frequently found 1 and 2 mixed, the vessels showing both. As Sir Flinders Petrie points out, quartz would be hard to procure in Palestine, but white flint lies to hand in abundance.

Macalister mentions a third class of clay used at Gezer, containing only “limestone gravel,” with no flint or quartz. This ware is very porous and easily broken.

In each case, the adhesive character of the clay is due to the presence of lime in it, as seen to-day still in the mud of the streets of Jerusalem.

This “limestone grit” ware of the Neolithic Age did not occur in Ophel: but in the Hebrew period 1000 B.C. downwards, I found that the Hebrews broke up limestone to mix with their

clay, and white chips constantly appear on the surface of the finest finished Hebrew ware. These chips disappear under the action of water and leave an ugly pock-marked surface.

III. FORMS.

The pottery of this period falls under one or other of the following types:—

1. Neckless Holemouth jars.
2. Large store-jars, without handles.
3. Ledge-handle jars, plain or wavy.
4. Wavy-handle jars with one or more loop-handles.
5. Amphorae—loop-handles.
6. „ —cord-eye and ledge handles.
7. Cups.
8. Loop handle jugs.
9. Bowls and platters.
10. Decorated ware.

HOLEMOUTH NECKLESS JARS.

The "Holemouth" neckless meal jar is characteristic of the earliest civilisation known in Palestine, and seems to have persisted in one or other modified form all through. Hundreds of fragments of these jars, rims and sides, were turned up in my clearance of the debris outside the ancient Eastern Wall on Ophel, from the rock surface elsewhere and from the caves.

There is no doubt of the antiquity of the form and ware. It is shown in some of my photographs on Plates XVIII and XIX (P.E.F. Annual IV), though my photos of the rims are not included.

These forms occur also with ledge handles: and with cord-eye handles.

These neckless Holemouth pots forcibly remind me of similar pots which we found at Naqada in 1895. (See N.B. *Plates* XVIII-XXI.)

Note particularly XX 69: XXI 75a, 76, 79: XXII 25-27, &c. Cf. also Pl. XVIII 191, stone vessel (Eg. XII dynasty): Pl. XIV 121 stone.

DECORATION.

I. INCISED ORNAMENT.

(a) Punch-holes. One of the earliest forms of decoration is the row or design of punch-holes made by a pointed stick while the clay is soft. I found many examples of this in Ophel belonging to the cave-dwelling period or earliest occupation of the site.

Originally, holes were punched, two in each side of the vessel just under the rim, for suspension. Such vessels had had wide brims and may have

been cooking-pots. The traces of smoke on some showed that some at least had been hung over a fire.

In the next stage these holes had ceased to be made for suspension, and instead of being made in pairs were made all round under the rim at equal distances, but were not punched through. In these cases they had become simple decoration.

Next followed the transition to lines of such punch-holes on the sides, on the top of rim and down the handles, *e.g.*, G. 19.9 (Cave 11 II).

Occasionally two together, or three forming a triangle are found. These may be simply a potter's mark.

This crude form of decoration does not occur in the pottery of Naqada. There, the decorative designs are elaborate attempts, sometimes even at landscape, though still crude. (See N. and B. *pp.* 11, 66 and 67.)

(b) Herring-bone pattern, deeply incised under the rim.

(c) Oblique slots incised with a pointed piece of bone, wood or flint on a hand-modelled band.

2. MOULDING AND INCISION.

(d) Rope-pattern. A band with a rope-pattern made by running the thumbs or fingers round it, is frequently laid on round the neck, shoulders, or body before firing.

(e) Knob-pattern. Rows of knobs or nipples running round a vessel just under the slightly modelled rim of a bowl. This form of decoration was found in Gezer, Cave 7 II, an undisturbed Troglodyte dwelling.

3. BURNISHING.

Though some form of surface finish must have been used to render this rough pottery non-porous, no indisputable example of it has been found. Gezer Cave 7 II, a Neolithic dwelling, contained no example of burnishing. In Caves 3 III, 11 II, and 15 I, three examples were found, but these are undoubtedly Early Bronze ware. Cave 2 I and Cave 30 II, whose contents were undoubtedly Neolithic, contained no example. Cave 27 I contained one example of fine burnishing, but this is also Amorite ware of the Early Bronze Age.

It may be therefore that, if burnishing were used, the surface finish of Neolithic ware has been worn off: yet Cave 30 II at Gezer contained examples of lime-cream wash, red drip-paint, and other painted designs while not one example of burnishing has been found in any of the authentically dated Caves of the Neolithic Age at Gezer or elsewhere, so far as I know.

COMBING. I have not been able to trace a single example of combing in Neolithic ware. This form of decoration as well as burnishing seems to have come into Palestine with the Amorite Immigration.

4. PAINTED WARE.

(a) Irregular drip lines of red paint made by laying on the reed or brush full of paint and allowing the paint to run down the sides of the vessel.

(b) Parallel lines or stripes: vertical or oblique.

(c) Basket pattern.

No example of landscape or figure designs has been found so far on ware of the Neolithic period.

5. SOURCES.

The chief sources from which specimens of Neolithic ware have been taken are Gezer Caves II II: 7 II: 3 II: 30 II: 27 I: 2 I (Crematorium Cave): and 15 I. All these caves contained ware which undoubtedly belongs to the Neolithic Age, though in one or two the occupation of the cave continued through the II Bronze Age.

In J.S.T., Mgd., and E.P. the earliest ware is probably Amorite of the E.B. Age. Examples of Neolithic ware were found also at Ophel (M. and D. P.E.F. Ann. IV), and at Jericho.

6. DATE-LIMITS.

No early limit can be fixed, though it is generally placed at 3000 B.C. and understood to give place to E.B. Age ware at about 2500 B.C. Both date-limits are probably wrong.

The E.B. Age ware was introduced by the Amorites probably not later than 4000 B.C. and the so-called Neolithic ware seems to have persisted right down into the II Bronze Age.

POTTERY OF THE EARLY BRONZE AGE: 2400—2000 B.C.

XIII DYNASTY EGYPT:

XV DYNASTY PALESTINIAN (HYKSOS).

CHARACTERISTICS:—

I. MAKING.

The pottery is wheel-made, the wheel being driven by left hand, and clay modelled by right hand, as proved by the fact that the rotation of the wheel was counter-clockwise (Gezer II 136).

It is now generally admitted that the wheel was in use as early as 2500 B.C. in Palestine.

The ware therefore represents an even and more accurately modelled surface, though it is still rather thick in sections.

The clay used is more refined. Though chips

of stone appear, in general the larger chips are eliminated and only small grit is left. The section is therefore more homogeneous. It appears as if quartz or white flint, ground to a somewhat rough powder, was mixed with the clay to give the ware consistency and hardness.

The ware is all fire-baked, but not evenly baked through and through. The core is generally black. The surface is drab, yellow or reddish.

The rough coarse ware, with large chips of flint or quartz is now assigned to the cavedweller of the Neolithic Age, though specimens of this ware which are more regularly formed, and appear sometimes to have been wheel-made, were found at Gezer and assigned to the First Semitic Period (2500-1800 B.C.).

This appears to be quite correct. The cavedweller continued to dwell alongside of the Amorite and to make his own ware, imitating the Amorite both in method and form to some extent, so that we find the coarse cavedweller ware persisting down to 1800 B.C. or even later. (Cf. G. 136-139 Figs. 306-309.)

The "Cream Ware" found at Gezer and shown on Plate CXLI belongs also to this period. The clay is fine and well cleaned and the vessel is covered with a rich cream-like slip. The forms are as distinctive as the ware (Gez. II 137). This is Hyksos ware.

The most distinctive ware of this period is the highly burnished kind which so closely resembles the finely burnished ware found at Naqada in Upper Egypt. This ware occurs in red, yellow and black. The burnishing, which seems to have been done by hand, with a hard, smooth pebble, is so closely and so finely finished as to produce an almost unbroken glassy surface.

The later pebble burnishing of the II Bronze Age is never so finely and closely finished; and that of the III Bronze and Hebrew periods has frequently degenerated into a series of parallel lines with unburnished spaces between them.

Though the surface of the Early Bronze Age burnishing is almost perfect, yet occasionally the lines left by the pebble can be traced clearly enough to show that it was done by hand.

In the Early Bronze Age there are no foreign imports, such as Mycenaean, Cypriote or Egyptian. About 2375 B.C. the so-called Hyksos ware begins to appear. In all probability this ware will ultimately be found to be of Hittite origin. The Cream ware of Gezer and the Hyksos ware from Tell Fara (Beth Pelet) are examples.

II. MATERIALS.

The clay used is very much the same as that used in the previous age, except that it is purified and more carefully refined.

Ground quartz or white flint is found in it, but the large chips and pebbles seen in Neolithic ware are not found in this period.

The Early Bronze Age seems to mark the highest development of the Canaanite product and, as hinted under the Neolithic section, there is much of it that may, in the course of discovery, be found to belong to a much earlier date than 2500 B.C.

After 1800 B.C. foreign ware, Mycenaean or Aegean, began to make its appearance and the local designs and work were modified accordingly. The original Canaanite product in a degenerate state thereafter appears alongside of imported ware and the local imitations.

III. FORMS OF VESSELS.

1. Amphorae Loop-handle and cord-eye handles.
2. Barrel-shaped neckless jars.
 - (a) Plain and painted.
 - (b) With knob pattern.
 - (c) With spouts.
3. Ledge Handle Amphorae.
4. Jugs and Juglets.
 - (a) Round bases.
 - (b) Bottle-shape with and without handles.
 - (c) Loop-handle and flat bases.
 - (d) Piriform.
 - (e) Elongated with pointed base—Dippers.
5. Bowls:—
 - (a) V-shape.
 - (b) „ with Ogee-shape base.
 - (c) Inturned rims.
 - (d) Pulley-shape neck and everted rims.
 - (e) Convex sides like segment of a circle.
 - (f) Saucers—straight sides.
 - (g) Bowls with loop-handles.
 - (h) „ „ spouts.
 - (i) Uncommon types.
6. Decorated ware.
 - A. Combing.
 - B. Burnishing.
 - C. Moulding.
 - D. Incision.
 - E. Colour decoration.

NOTABLE FEATURES.

The handleless jars with red margin round the rim closely resemble the red and black ware of Naqada (N.B. Pl. XVIII-XXI).

Jars with a red margin at the rim occur in Egyptian pottery of the early XVIII dynasty

as well as in Palestinian ware of the same period. (See H.I.C. X. 70-73, and XII A.) The forms, however, differ from those of the Early Bronze Age.

Spouts similar to those on Early Bronze ware occur in N.B. Pls. XLII and XLV 1.

The Cylindrical spout occurs in stone at Naqada (N.B. Pl. XVII. 185) belonging to the VII-IX dynasty Egyptian. The same spout is found at Gizeh and Rifeh (Pl. VII Fig. 56) dating V-VI dynasties.

The Ledge-Handle, which is so common in the Naqada ware, dating from 6000-4000 B.C., belongs to the Early Bronze Age civilisation and seems to have been introduced into Palestine by the Amorites. When it is found on Neolithic ware the cavedweller seems to have borrowed it from the Amorite.

Where ledge handles are found with copper and flint only, they must be dated with the Naqada ware at prior to 4000 B.C. Where they are found with bronze and in later conditions they are to be regarded as a resuscitation of ancient forms.

At Tell-el-Hesi, Bliss found them in the earliest strata, *i.e.*, dating prior at least to 1700 B.C. (M.M.C. III 84-87) (cf. Petrie, T.H. V. 42-47). They are the same as those in the more developed forms found at Naqada. Their presence in the lowest strata of Tell-el-Hesi does not necessarily bring their date down to even 2000 B.C. but suggests rather that the earliest strata of the Tell belong to a very much earlier Canaanite occupation than is generally supposed.

These handles also indicate that 3000-2500 B.C. does not define the limits of the earliest Canaanite civilisation known to us. Our knowledge would seem by comparison with Egypt to carry it back rather to at least 6500 B.C.

In Cave 28 II at Gezer, in the earth that covered the floor of the cup-marked chamber, only fragments of rude vessels with ledge handles were found. These are undoubtedly remains of the Neolithic Age and the evidence is valuable as bearing on the early date of ledge handles.

A very plausible explanation of the earliest ledge handle being concave on the upper surface and convex on the lower, the opposite of what might be expected, for convenience in lifting with the fingers, is given in E.P. p. 83, footnote.

This type of handle is not found in Greece or Cyprus. It has been found only in Palestine and at Naqada.

CORD-EYE HANDLE AMPHORAE.

In the original forms the cord-eyes were simply small holes pierced in the thickness of the clay at the junction of the neck and shoulder.

In heavier jars this part was strengthened by the addition of round moulded lumps of clay which were pierced for eyes. In other examples, the cord-eyes have practically become small loop-handles, giving a shape by no means so graceful as the original.

This type of small Amphora dates from the very earliest period of Canaanite civilisation and continues throughout the Bronze Age down to at least 1200 B.C., though after the Early Bronze period they occur much less frequently.

These vases with cord-eye handles for suspension should be compared with the hanging stone vases shown on N.B. Pls. VIII and IX and XXXV, &c. On Pl. VIII the handles are horizontal cylinders pierced through. We give one example from Palestine—G. 22. 11. Cave 15 I. (cf. 21 R 4.)

In N.B. Pl. IX the handles exactly resemble those shown here. (See 45L6: 46L: 55: 69: 71: 72C-L, &c.)

The example J.S.T. VIII:6, a cup, has twin cylindrical cord-eye handles, placed vertically, exactly resembling those of the stone vases on N.B. Pl. VIII which are horizontal. (49K cf. 33M2.)

The same cord-eye handles are found on the decorated pottery of N.B. Pl. XXXIII, where even twin jars are found with them attached, but the shape of the vessel there is a jar with wide mouth, not the bottle shape.

On N.B. Pl. XXXIV are shown also jars similarly decorated with horizontal cylindrical cord-eye handles. Cf. also decorated cooking-pots N.B. Pl. XXXV. No instance of vertically placed cylindrical cord-eye handles seems to occur in Naqada. All these examples quoted belong to the earliest Naqada ware dating about 8000-7000 B.C. The type is not found among the later Naqada ware.

DATE.

It seems therefore, that what we say above of the wavy handle jars may be said here of these cord-eye handle jars. Where they are found in conditions suggestive of remote antiquity they must belong to the same period as those of Naqada viz.: c. 8000-7000 B.C. When found with bronze or indications of a later date, they must be regarded as a resuscitation, or attributed to the persistency of type. The very slight variations of type in the Palestinian examples is noteworthy.

It is difficult to say whether these cord-eye vessels are imitations of stone vases or *vice-versa*. If we accept the suggestion that the Naqada ware is influenced by a Palestinian immigration of Amorites and copied from their ware, we must infer that the stone vessels with cord-eye suspension handles are an Egyptian development since, so far, we have found no stone vessels in Palestine with these handles—only pottery having been found with them.

The cord-eye vessel thus proves another link between Palestine and this entirely foreign civilisation found at Naqada in Egypt, which is so utterly unlike purely Egyptian things in its products.

Of the examples of cord-eye handles shown, only a few are of the Porridge-Ware which we assign to the cavedweller, and probably all of them belong to the period of the arrival of the Amorites in Palestine. This type in fact seems to have been introduced into Palestine by the Amorites and imitated in their own ware by the Canaanite cavedweller. As the arrival of the Amorites is regarded as the date of the introduction of bronze, these examples, therefore, belong to the end of the Neolithic Age. Hitherto, 2500 B.C. has been set down as the beginning of the Bronze Age: but there is reason to suppose that the Amorite was in Palestine long before 2500 B.C.

The Porridge ware of the cavedweller of the Neolithic Age, however, persists right down to 1800 B.C., if not later, which simply means that the aboriginal cavedweller and the immigrating Amorite lived amicably side by side for some centuries. Ware, therefore, which we assign to the period prior to, or about, 2500 B.C., may very likely be Amorite, and not cavedweller ware.

BOTTLE-SHAPE JUGS.

Bottle-shape jugs without handles are very common in Naqada ware and resemble the Palestinian forms closely. (See N.B. XXI, 92-97: XXIII, 53-59, &c.)

Jugs with *Stump and Button Bases* were found at Jericho and are type 60 here. These have usually been regarded as Hyksos ware and assigned to the II Bronze Age: but Tell Fara has confirmed our dating and assigning of these examples to the E.B. Age. The Hyksos ware made its appearance in Palestine prior to 2000 B.C.

Pointed-Base Juglets and Dippers first appear in the E.B. Age and continue in more or less degenerate form down to Hebrew times. As these juglets are usually found close to, if not inside, large wine or water jars, the natural inference

is that they were used as dippers with which to extract wine or oil or water.

The one-handle jugs could only be used for this purpose in a jar with mouth wide enough to admit the hand as well as the juglet. Hence the development of smaller and narrower juglets with two handles (G. 147, 8), which could be let into a jar with narrower mouth by a cord or withy. (45Q6.)

Jug (G. 147, 11) was doubtless used for the same purpose but in a vessel with much wider mouth or in baling from an open well. (51Q7.)

The pointed base was frequently blunted but not in a manner that would enable it to stand upright. (See G. 40, 2: 147, 8:—51C2: 45Q6.)

In Hyksos ware the blunted base was altered by the addition of a well-defined ring or button base, which is, however, not sufficient for the juglet to stand on.

Pointed-base pots of similar shape are very common in Naqada ware, as well as pots with the point of the base simply blunted or cut off a little; but such pots from Naqada have no handles of any kind. It is a feature of the Naqada ware that, excepting only ledge handles and cord-eye suspension handles, practically no vessels occur with handles at all. The loop handle is exceedingly rare at Naqada. (See N.B. p. 11. XIX. XX. XXIV.)

BOWLS.

Among the bowls of this period, perhaps the finest specimen is that found in the great cave of Ophel (Vincent J.S.T. XI 1). This bowl has a lustrous black burnished surface inside, and dark orange shading into red outside, with a black-burnished rim round the lip. Vincent says it suggests Egyptian art. For similar red and black burnished ware at Naqada. (See N.B. p. 11, XVIII-XXII. Decorated 19M1.)

Of the spouted bowls G. 141.11 is cream ware, with G. 143.9 cf. Mgd. Fig. 256 c and d.

UNCOMMON TYPES.

In the Y-shape cups (G. 143.1 and 2) the base is prolonged into a solid cylindrical stump about 3 ins. long. The complete cup is only 7 ins. (16 Z 10, 12)

This must have been a common type as a large number of stumps have been found with the cups broken off. These two have a painted band at the rim. I found similar stumps in Ophel. These may be compared with Naqada ware, N.B. p. 1. XVIII 22-24, &c., also XL 30 of the later ware.

The oval or "boat-shape" bowls from Bethshan may be compared with G. 142.21; N.B. XXV 14, 15; and XXXVI 80, 81. (26 T: 18 Z 1, 2, 4, 6.)

DECORATED WARE.

(a) COMBING.

"Combing" or dressing the surface of pottery with a notched bone edge in which the teeth are very closely set and very fine, is an outstanding characteristic of the decorated Palestinian ware of this period.

The ridges are sometimes so fine as to make it feel almost like cloth with a "ridged" surface, and occasionally leave a doubt as to whether they are not really wheel-marks. A close examination, however, discloses here and there points where the hand rested and the direction changed, thus betraying the number of teeth on the comb.

Many examples of this beautiful combing of the earliest period were found in my work on Ophel and recorded in photographs which have not been published. No drawing can give a correct impression of the best specimens.

The examples shown, DEC. 1, 2, are very poor specimens. G. 145.12, which is the best, gives a very poor idea of the closeness of the ridging in the finest specimens. Decorated 1 A.

The others are G. 149.8, 23, 26 and 147.21.

Cf. Mgd. p. 23 Fig. 20a; P.E.F. Annual IV Pl. 18.11. Decorated 1 C, E, B, D.

Petrie has recorded his conviction that Combing was brought down to Egypt by the same Amorite immigration from Palestine as is responsible for many of the types of Naqada pottery.

If he is right, this means that combing in Palestine dates back as far at least as 4000 B.C., and, apart from his supposition altogether, there is every likelihood that this is correct.

(b) BURNISHING.

To this same period belong also the very finest specimens of pebble-burnishing by hand. So carefully is it done, that the result is a perfectly glazed surface, on which it is sometimes almost impossible to detect the lines of burnishing without a glass. I have seen nothing that compares with this hand-burnishing so closely as that on the Naqada ware, which is also hand-made and always vertical. (N.B. Pl. XVIII-XXIV, and p. 37.)

Petrie says (N.B. p. 38) "both in vase outline, in material and in this very peculiar type of handle—the wavy or Ledge Handle—there is the closest connexion between the pre-Jewish pottery and the prehistoric ware" at Naqada. There are many other points of affinity, and this pebble-burnishing is one.

There is no doubt that it dates earlier than 2500 B.C. The question yet to solve is, how much further back does it go?

No plain drawing nor photograph can reproduce the effect of this burnishing. The only successful attempt at reproducing it which I have seen is in Père Vincent's J.S.T. Pl. XI 1., &c. For this reason, only a few examples of pattern-burnishing have been shown.

(c) MOULDING.

In moulding, the various designs are:—plain band round the neck or body of vessel; bands with rope-pattern; wavy bands below the rim, triangle or saw-tooth pattern, under the rim, moulded rims. Figures of animals are few.

(d) INCISION.

Herring-bone and rope patterns. Irregular strokes, vertical and oblique, zig-zags, fret or trellis, saw-teeth or scalloped edge, single strokes parallel forming no design, and dotted patterns.

(e) COLOUR.

1. Drip lines in red and black paint now tend to become regular strokes and fall into patterns—group of parallel strokes, sometimes oblique and alternating. (See TK. Pl. i n.)

2. Fret pattern—oblique lines crossing like *Basket-work*, colour dark reddish brown—the common colouring matter used in various shades. (See TK. Pl. i l (Basket).)

3. Zig-zag lines occur but are not yet common.

4. Irregular dabs of paint over the surface.

5. Single rings with or without feathering. (See G. 141, Figs. 5 and 7.)

6. Wash—The cream ware vessels (G. Pl. 141) often decorated with only dark brownish-red colour, either as a wash all over inside and out, or as a pattern on parts. Often a band on rims of bowls.

On cord-eye handle jugs “there are daubs resembling wings emphasizing the handles,” and “rings” with varieties of herring-bone pattern round the sides. (See G. 141, 5, 7 for 5 and 6.)

7. The triangle, saw-tooth or scallop pattern. (See G. 141 1 and 12 Cream ware. Cf. G. 141 5 and 13.)

G. 141 13 shows an elaboration of this triangle design.

8. Horizontal bands in various colours alternating, red, greyish, black, and dull white. Sometimes with zig-zags between.

G. 140 4 and 6 show these colours. Cf. TK. Pl. I g, h, and r. Horizontal bands.

G. 140 2. Here different shades of the same colour alternate.

G. 146 1. Background is fat white slip, broad bands and zig-zags in black, narrow lines in red. (G. 146 2.)

Background brown, broad zig-zags in black, with red band outside each black band. (G. 146 3.)

Zig-zags black on light brown ground.

Broad bands black, background otherwise red.

This decoration continued in the next period 2000-1600 B.C., but ultimately gave place to Mycenaean and other foreign designs.

9. Dotted pattern—dots between lines.

G. 149 24—parallel lines enclosing rows of dots, uncommon in either this period or next.

IV. SOURCES.

The chief sources from which specimens have been taken are: Gezer Vol. III, Plates of I Semitic pottery: Gezer tombs 42, 56: Caves 2 I, 3 III (part): II II: 15 I: 27 I: 28 II: 30 IIA: and Stratum II. *Jérusalem Sous Terre* (Vincent) Plates VIII-IX, Jericho.

Gerar and Bethpelet.

V. DATES.

The Early Bronze Age ware includes Amorite and Hyksos pottery dating prior to 2000 B.C. On the plates it is usually marked E.B. or E.B. XV, i.e., XV dynasty. Much of it dates probably as early as 4000 B.C.

IIIND BRONZE AGE—2000-1600 B.C.

DYNASTIES XIV AND XVII EGYPT:

XVI PALESTINE (Hyksos).

CHARACTERISTICS:

I. FOREIGN IMPORTED WARE.

This period is characterised by the appearance of foreign ware dating from the 20th century B.C. downwards, indicating active commercial contact with other civilisations in the eastern end of the Mediterranean. Hyksos ware is an outstanding feature.

II. PALESTINIAN WARE: MAKING.

The native ware of this period is little distinguishable from the I Bronze Age.

The pottery is all wheel-made. The vessels show that the wheel was driven sometimes clock-wise and sometimes counter-clock-wise (G. II 157), indicating that the wheel was now driven by foot (probably an imported improvement) and that the potter at first drove the wheel “using either foot indifferently.” In the end “the counter-clock-wise direction became again stereotyped.”

The surface of the vessel is now much more finely finished, and the ware generally is thinner in section.

The clay used is much more carefully refined and the grit, which constantly occurs, is more finely crushed, indicating that quartz or white flint was purposely ground to a rough powder and mixed with the clay to give the baked vessel hardness. The surface appears mottled red and white owing to the presence of this quartz or flint powder. The upper and lower halves of large jars especially, and of most small jugs, were separately made and afterwards joined together. (G. II 157.)

The ware is all fire-baked, and baked hard. The thinness of the ware, the presence of the white powder, and the hard baking make it very sharp and crisp.

Generally, the surface is drab, yellowish-red and red, while the core is dark, almost black. Air-bubbles occasionally found in the structure, causing swelling inside or outside, indicate carelessness in the mixture and modelling of the clay.

The burnished ware of this period is much less carefully finished. The fine unbroken glossy surface of the previous age occurs less frequently (if at all), and the lines of burnishing, though not far apart, are easily distinguishable.

Generally speaking, however, apart from these points enumerated, there is no very clear line of demarcation between the native pottery of this period and that of the age preceding. While there is improvement in wheel-finish and baking, the general tone is degeneration and mixture of foreign influence.

III. MATERIALS.

The clay used seems to be the same and the difference in result is due to the difference of treatment, chiefly a matter of colour, due to the baking.

Cream slips are usual.

Macalister (Gezer II 158) speaks of a very fine thin species of ware, almost as thin as the shell of an ostrich egg, which he assigns to the second Semitic Age (1800-1400 B.C.).

These, if correctly dated, would fall within the II Bronze Age but did not occur on Ophel, nor elsewhere as far as my knowledge goes of that period.

Thin egg-shell ware was found on Ophel in great quantity, but there everything pointed to a date later than this period. Similar ware was found in 1926-27 at Gerar by Sir Flinders Petrie who has decided that what he found was Assyrian ware imported by an Assyrian governor stationed there, and dating 700 B.C.

IV. FORMS.

I. Large Jars:

- (a) No handles.
- (b) Amphorae, 2 loop-handles or cord-eye handles.

II. Loop-Handle Jugs:

- (a) Pointed bases, dippers and piriform.
- (b) Round bases.
- (c) Button bases.
- (d) Flat bases, no ring.
- (e) Ring and disc bases.
- (f) Squat cylindrical jugs, bases flat and convex. (Hyksos.)
- (g) Suspension handles.
- (h) Handleless jugs.
- (k) „ „ and trumpet bases.

III. Pottery ring stands.

IV. Bowls.

V. Handles.

VI. Stoppers and filters.

VII. Lamps and lamp-stands.

VIII. Spouts.

IX. Decorated ware:

- (a) Combing.
- (b) Burnishing.
- (c) Moulding: Rope pattern.
Herring-bone pattern.
Knobs.
Plain bands.
- (d) Incision: Rows of notches.
Grooves.
Scallop pattern.
- (e) Painted ornament.

CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES.

One of the outstanding types of this period is the Piriform jug with button base. This type is Hyksos and first appears in the Early Bronze Age. The vessels are found both plain and decorated.

Another outstanding type is the squat cylindrical jug with usually a double-strand handle, and base either flat or convex. This is also Hyksos ware.

The pointed-base dippers of the Early Bronze period continue in much the same elegance of form.

Pottery ring stands and spouted saucer lamps become common in this period, though they are probably of Hyksos origin, and were in use also in the Early Bronze Age prior to 2000 B.C.

The bowls of the period are of much the same types as in the Early Bronze Age. "Trumpet-base"

or stand bowls begin to appear, and bowls with handles; bowls also are frequently found with three feet which are really loops.

Ledge handles have practically disappeared, and cord-eye handles are rare or degenerate in form.

Jar-stoppers and filters occur, but the so-called lamp-stands are really the stems of pedestal bowls.

DECORATED WARE.

(a) Though *Combing* appears, it is of a much inferior type to that of the preceding period.

(b) *Burnishing* is also used, but the same care in producing a perfectly close, smooth surface is no longer traceable. The lines or pebble-marks are quite evident and burnishing seems to have become more a matter of decoration, probably because potters had learned more fully the art of proper firing and producing a non-porous vessel with quite a smooth surface.

Wheel-burnishing: At Tell Fara (1928-29) bowls were found on which the burnishing was a series of concentric circles made by applying a pebble or tool to the vessel on the wheel. These vessels are regarded by Sir Flinders Petrie as Hyksos. Hitherto, this type of regular burnishing on the wheel has been regarded as dating about the 11th Century, B.C., but these vessels from Tell Fara put it back to the Early II Bronze Age. Many specimens of this burnishing were found on Ophel (1924-25).

(c) In moulding rope-pattern bands, plain bands and knobs are the chief designs used. Moulded forms of animals occur.

(d) Incised ornament is much the same as in the previous period. Punched ornament has practically disappeared.

(e) On painted ware the chief designs are rings round the vessel, on rim, neck or sides, groups of parallel lines, ladder pattern, fret or trellis pattern, basket pattern, frieze and metope with figures of bird or fish or other animals, separated by zig-zag lines, broad bands, chain, shell and Nub patterns, and mixed designs.

Human figures are very rare, but tree designs occur more frequently.

V. SOURCES:

The examples shown are taken from the following volumes:—

Ain Shemsh (1912-13, P.E.F.), Tell el Hesya (Petrie).

Mound of Many Cities (Bliss). Gerar. Bethpelet. Megiddo.

Ta'anach:

P.E.F. Annual IV.

Jericho:

Excavations in Palestine.

Gezer Tomb I plates, 60-63. Tomb 56 Plates, 79, 80 and 100. Tomb 42, Plate 79. Cave 15 I. Cave 28 II, &c.

Naqada:

Hyksos and Israelite Cities.

Gizeh and Rifeh.

At Gezer, Tombs 1, 7 and 9, 30, 84 and Cave 28 II contained a considerable quantity of Hyksos pottery, especially bowls. Tombs 31, 56, 252 and Cave 15 IV also contained bowls of Hyksos ware.

Thus 10 E8, 9: H2, 4, 8: M4: N2, 3, 6: P, P2, P4: K2, 4, 6, 8, 9: are from C 15 I, T30, T252, T1, T84, T9, T1, T7, T7, T84, T9, T7, T1, T1, T1, T1, T1, respectively, and are all Hyksos ware.

No. 60 H-M button-base jugs (6 examples) are all from G, Tomb I.

No. 59 V is from G. Tomb 31.

LATE BRONZE AGE—1600-1200 B.C.

DYNASTY XVIII-XIX.

I. FOREIGN IMPORTED WARE.

Cretan ware of the late Minoan period, Aegean or Mycenaean ware, Egyptian pottery and Faience and towards the end of the period (C. 1200 B.C.) Cypriote ware mixed with the native Palestinian ware, showing contact with Egypt, Cyprus, Crete and the Islands of the Grecian Archipelago, and with these also the local imitations of these distinctive types, are outstanding features of this period.

Mycenaean pyxes with suspension handles both imported and local are very common, and in the local ware the suspension handles occur on jugs and juglets.

Mycenaean jars with similar handles, two or three on each vessel, and with ogee-shaped bases and the local imitations of them are also of frequent occurrence.

The so-called trumpet-base bowls with wide expanding rim, which are of Cypriote or Cretan origin, first appear in this period. These are probably the prototypes of the pedestal bowls or so-called incense burners so common in this period and next.

At 1300 B.C. Philistine ware begins to show itself. Bethshemesh and Bethshan have both

yielded specimens, but the largest collection comes from the Philistine Tombs of Tell Fara (Bethpelet).*

In local imitations, the ware is rough in comparison, the finish inferior and the patterns in decoration are not correct transcripts of the original. The Palestinian never was able to reproduce the finely finished surface of Mycenaean or Cypriote ware, nor the glaze of the Egyptian.

II. MAKING.

In pottery of this period, the wheel is used throughout, and tools begin to be used for trimming.

It should be noted that in this period, as in the two preceding periods, though the wheel is constantly used, many examples of hand-made ware continue to be found. In the III Bronze Age hand-made saucers are so frequently found as to suggest that they did not use the wheel for these small vessels.

III. MATERIAL.

The clay used is the same as in previous periods, but carefully refined and cleaned. Quartz, white flint or sandstone, ground to a powder much finer than in the previous periods, was mixed with the clay, so that the section and usually the two surfaces have a mottled white and red, or white and drab, or white and yellow aspect—due to the specks of this white powder shining through the surface colour.

BAKING.

The ware is fire-baked, through and through, so carefully that the core shows practically the same colour as the exterior, and the dish is absolutely crisp and hard.

All suggestions of lumpiness or "half-baked material" has vanished, and the ware resembles our own modern ware in its crisp finish.

In this and in thinness, it excels the ware of the previous periods. Air-bubbles, causing swelling inside and out, are of frequent occurrence, but the condition in which such jars or fragments were found shows that they had not been used, but were thrown away as defective.

The chief distinguishing features between the ware of this period and that of preceding periods are the mixture of white powder much more finely ground, and more regularly distributed, and the absolute crispness of the firing.

SLIPS.

Slips are of usual occurrence, but doubtless

these slips have in many cases entirely disappeared, as in many specimens only parts remained.

So far, the Canaanites had not yet discovered the secret of glazing or enamelling the surface of their ware, although they must have been quite familiar with Egyptian glazing in this period.*

It seems that the baked slip is the nearest to a glazed surface that they had attained to, and that it was not perfect is shown by the amount of ware found on which only traces of a slip remain, or on which the slip has become so soft as to rub off with one's fingers. The finest slip used was probably composed of limewash or other white colouring matter mixed perhaps with the white of an egg.

In many cases, a simple limewash was used.

BURNISHING.

The only other attempt made to produce a perfectly smooth surface that would not harbour dirt, was by pebble-burnishing.

In the III Bronze Age, the burnishing has degenerated so much that it seems to have been used as a mere ornamental finish. In hand-burnishing, the lines are not so close and there are unburnished gaps between them. The lines also are irregular and crooked. In the best specimens, burnished on the wheel, the lines are very regular, and only slight ridges left between them.

It is possible that the excellence of mixture and refinement of material, together with their skill in baking, made burnishing less necessary for the production of a non-porous vessel. This may explain why the burnishing of this period is so imperfect as compared with the I and II Bronze Ages.

IV. FORMS AND NOTABLE FEATURES.

All the types enumerated under the II Bronze Age occur in this period. Lamps are found in great numbers. The hollow ring with lamps attached is perhaps a new feature.

The cup and saucer, which puzzled some excavators at first, is really the cup and bowl lamp and is of Egyptian origin.

The burnished bowl with bar and knob handle; the bowls with *dwarf loop-handles* found at Gerar and Bethpelet are common. The *pedestal bowls* often described as incense-burners, which are perhaps really *chafing-dishes*, or braziers, and the small *black burnished juglets* are both characteristic

* The so-called Philistine Tombs at Gezer with their contents are really Greek of the 8th century B.C., as is definitely proved by the discovery of the same silver work at Bethpelet in a late tomb. Petrie regards this work as Phoenicio-Assyrian Art.

* When we consider how quickly the glaze wears off our own pottery in damp soil, it is quite conceivable that any glaze finish used may have worn off this early ware—though when the glaze goes, the soft body of the vessel soon drops to pieces.

features of the closing century of this period. They date not earlier than 1200 B.C., and are most common at 1050-900 B.C.

DECORATION.

The outstanding feature of III Bronze Age ware, however, is the advance in decoration of pottery. Burnishing has been almost dropped, but painted designs are manifold and numerous. The paint colours used are mainly varieties of brown, red-brown, red, black, and white.

Of the designs, the spiral in one or other of its forms is of by far most frequent occurrence. We find spirals alone, single or double, spirals with rhomboids or with birds, spirals centre-filled or in double lines shaded, spirals centre-filled and with the checker pattern and other designs. Concentric circles and semi-circles, and allied to them the Nub pattern with dots, are also very common. Other geometrical designs are triangles, "Double-axe" pattern or triangles with apices joined, the checker, trellis and ladder patterns. The scale pattern, resembling chain-armour, is probably taken from the scales of a fish. Zig-zag patterns, in single crude lines, double or triple triangular form or shaded zig-zags, are perhaps as common as any design mentioned, and are frequently used to fill in space along with more elaborate designs. The tree-designs, trees with birds or other animals arranged in panels, are quaint and usual.

Among animal figures used, the deer, gazelle, buffalo and swan occur; the swan design frequently has the bird's head turned to preen the wing, and is by far the most popular. Figures of men, negroes some of them, crudely drawn also occur.

Perhaps the most interesting is the octopus design, which is of rare occurrence, and seems to be of Cretan origin. The few examples that occur are indisputable. What has been described as the radiating lines pattern is probably a variation of the octopus design, unless it be a crude representation of the date-palm tree.

EARLY IRON AGE—1200-930 B.C.

DYNASTIES XX-XXI EGYPTIAN.

Though this is the period of Hebrew Conquest and of the Judges, there is no ware that we can definitely describe as Hebrew. The Canaanite types and methods of the III Bronze Age continue, and it is only in the Middle Iron Age from the time of David and Solomon that we find a class of pottery which we may call distinctively Hebrew.

MIDDLE IRON AND LATE IRON AGES—930-650 B.C., AND 650 DOWNWARDS.

DYNASTIES XXII-XXV.

HEBREW POTTERY.

Hebrew ware of the Pre-exilic period is very easily recognised. It is a totally distinct type and inferior to the Canaanite in workmanship, though the forms of vessels are largely borrowed from them. The ware is lumpy, badly-baked and clumsy. There is none of the fine crispness of III Bronze Age Canaanite ware. It is inferior to it in composition, baking and in form. In place of the finely ground quartz, which gave hardness to the Canaanite ware, Hebrew potters seem to have used ground limestone. The surface of the vessel is therefore covered over with white particles of limestone, which wasted away under the action of water and left the vessel pitted.

It cannot be said that the Hebrews showed any marked originality in introducing new methods or forms. On the contrary, they imitated badly, and such new forms as they introduced show deterioration. There is, for instance, a distinct preference for breaking curved surfaces by the introduction of corners near the base or at the shoulder, what might be described as a multiplication of rings or lines.

The tendency, therefore, is for curves to become straight lines, which give the vessel a stiff and angular appearance, natural forms giving place to geometrical. This is specially marked in the pottery of the later Hebrew period.

The pottery found at Samaria is of special importance, because the date-limits are accurately known. The earlier pottery from Samaria must date between 950 B.C., when it was founded by Omri,* and 722 B.C., when it was destroyed by Sargon.

The pottery found at Gerar is even more valuable, because there the stratification was undisturbed, and the various strata have been dated with remarkable accuracy by Sir Flinders Petrie. We therefore possess accurate information regarding the Hebrew pottery of the period 1000-600 B.C.

In the Late Iron or Post-exilic period, deterioration is even more marked, and here great assistance is afforded in accurate dating by the importation of Greek ware of known date, and the influence of Greek culture. For this reason, the last 400 years at least of the Post-exilic period is described by

* 1 Kings 16/24.

the general term Hellenistic. From 160-50 B.C. the Maccabees, leaders of the National Party, held sway and their period is marked to some extent by a strong antagonism to foreign influence in every form. Even in the pottery there is a tendency to resuscitate ancient Hebrew forms, but the marked features still show traces of Greek influence. Many of the vessels of that period are exactly such as are found in the Islands of the Greek Archipelago.

At 50 B.C. Roman influence appears and is very marked.

Thus we have materials for definitely dating all Hebrew pottery for the whole of the last millenium B.C. The only dark period is that between the exile of 597 B.C. and say 350 or 400 B.C.

At Samaria, Reisner has described the pottery of the period 700-300 B.C. as Babylonio-Grecian, thereby implying that the Hebrew ware is in that period influenced both by Babylonian and Greek art, though it is difficult to see why the term is introduced.

There is no longer any doubt that Greek influence was strong in Palestine as early as the 8th century B.C., and it is plainly traceable in the ware assigned to that period by Reisner. It might be disputed, of course, whether he is not assigning that ware to too early a date at Samaria.

The period from 300-50 B.C. is described as Hellenistic, a term which implies that the pottery in that period was not imported Greek ware, but a local imitation of Greek.

Outstanding features in Early Hebrew ware are the pedestal bowls or "incense vases" found in the III Bronze Age and transition period; the cooking-pots with rounded base, and the red pebble-burnished water-jugs with loop-handle; store-jars with cylindrical bodies and pointed base, some with necks contracted to the rim and some neckless; ring-stands for setting these pointed jars in, so as to keep them upright; lamps that are imitations

of the early Canaanite saucer lamp, but with longer wick-spouts, and some with heavy bases to make them sit solid; heavily moulded rims, sometimes with several ridges, on jars and basins, as well as broad ribbing on the sides; bowls with concentric circle decoration in the interior and three-footed bowls, small bowls of ogee shape; these are some of the distinctive types of Early Hebrew ware. Otherwise the forms are very much the same as the Canaanite.

An outstanding feature in decoration is the pebble-burnished ware. The vessels were sometimes first painted brown and then burnished, but the feature of the burnishing is that the vessel had been put on the wheel, and the result is that the burnishing is often a fine series of concentric circles, separated by almost imperceptible ridges made by the pressure of the pebble or tool on the soft vessel as it revolved.

Frequently the interior of a cooking-vessel has this effective burnishing, while on the handle or on the base and handle the potter has rubbed a few lines as nearly parallel as he could. The resulting effect is a great contrast to the interior.

In decoration, combing is used to some extent. The designs in painted ware are largely borrowed from the Canaanite, such as parallel bands, vertical or horizontal, spirals, circles, zig-zags, triangles, checker and trellis patterns, parallel squares with lotus buds, rosettes, trees and occasional animal figures.

Imitations of Cypriote Bilbils and Pilgrim flasks continue throughout this period. The Philistine jug with its clumsy strainer spout and the black burnished juglets also persist, but the burnishing in the latter class is inferior.

The pottery in itself informs us that from the very outset the Hebrews have been slavish imitators and have shown practically no originality or power of invention even in Ceramic art.

LIST OF PLATES

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- 87. Late Pilgrim Bottles
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- 96. Ring Stands
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BYBLOS

Byblos Pottery of XIIth dynasty
Byblos Pottery, Neolithic and
Dynastic

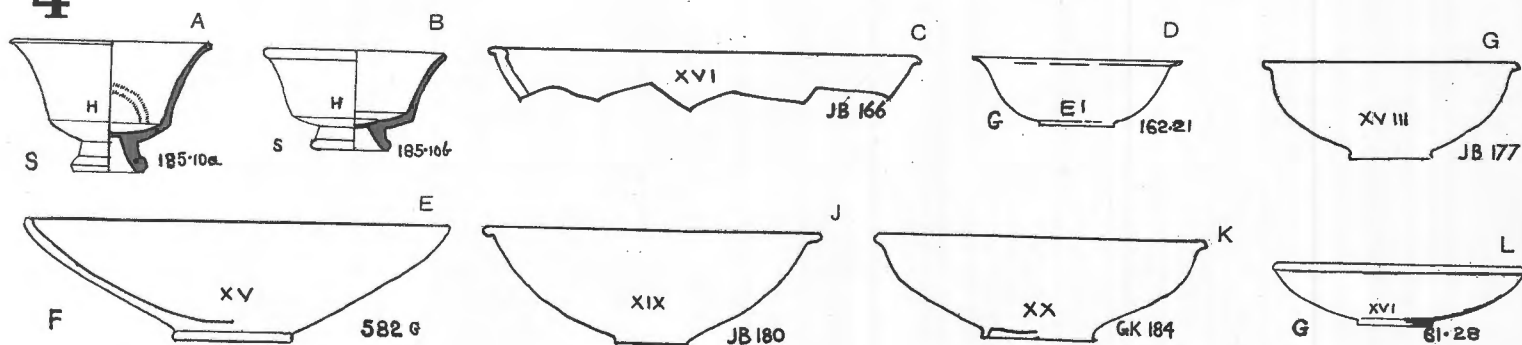
DECORATED FRAGMENTS

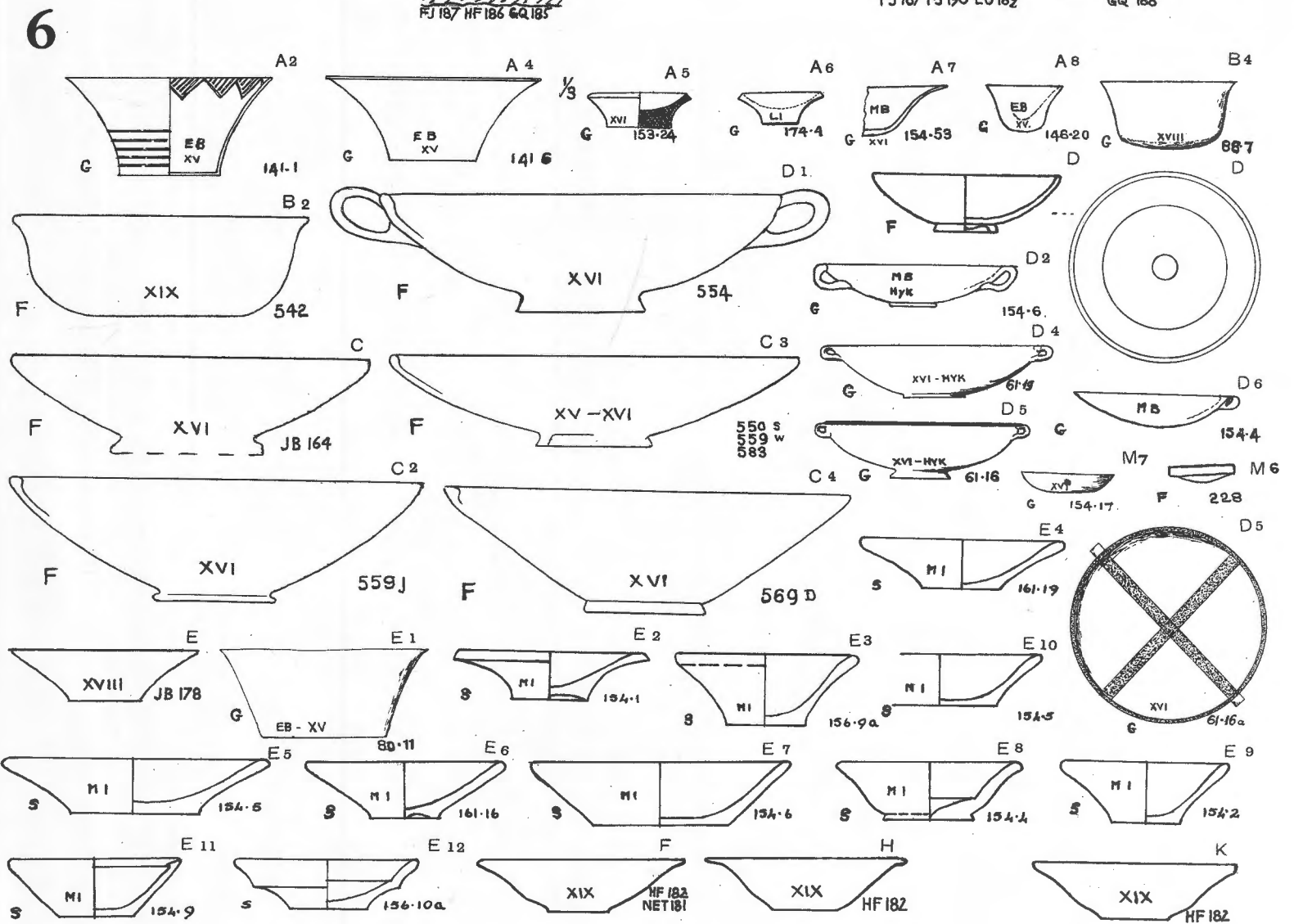
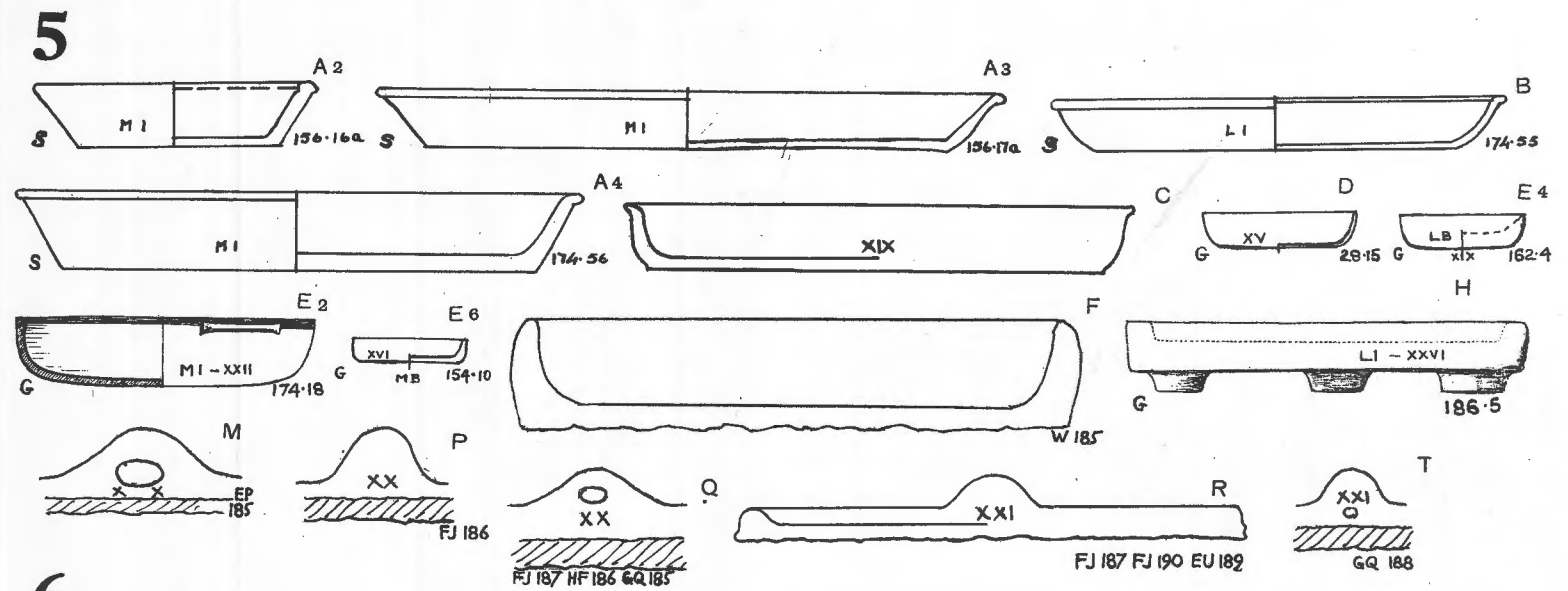
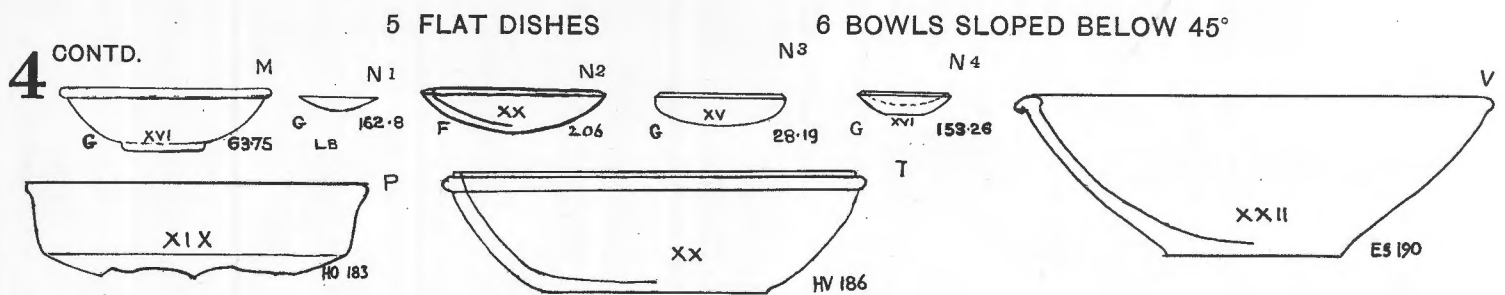
- 1, 2. Combed
- 3. Incised
- 4. Rope Pattern
- 5. Paint Lines
- 6. Spirals
- 7. Circles
- 8. Semi-circles
- 9. Squares
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- E. F. G. H. J.
- K. L. M. N.
- P.
- R. S. T. U.
- V. W. X. Y. Z.

4 LIPPED BOWLS



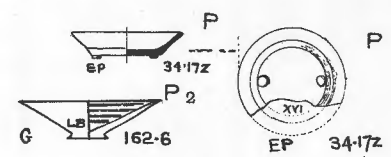
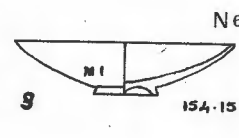
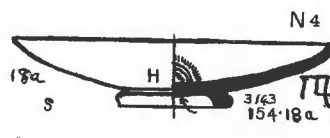
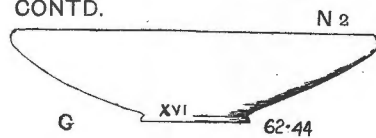


7 MORTARIA

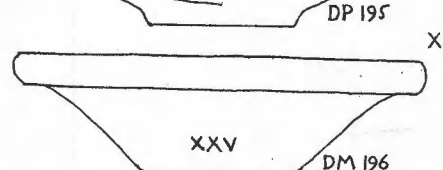
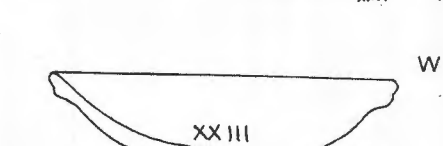
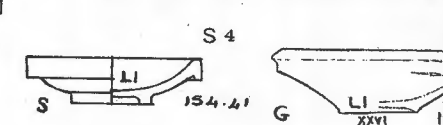
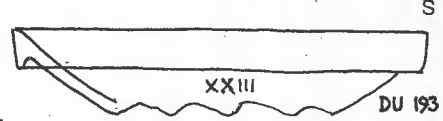
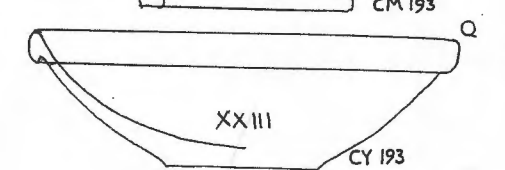
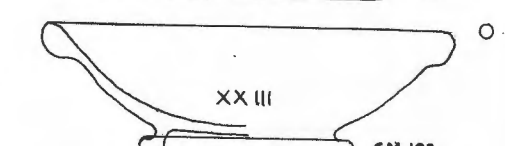
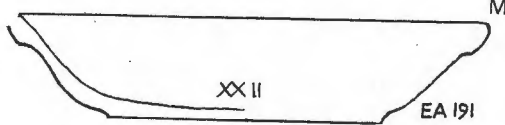
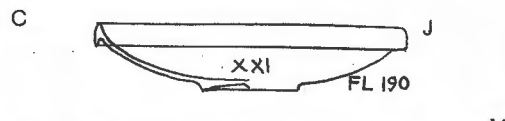
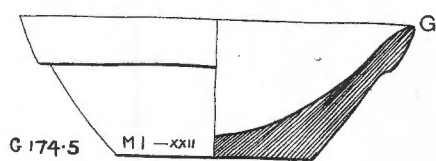
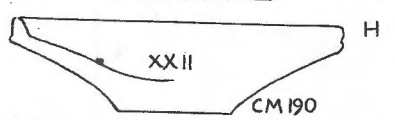
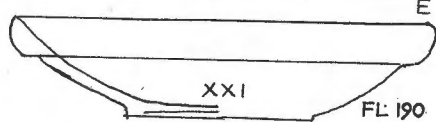
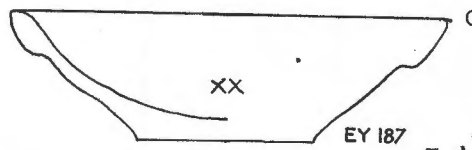
8 RIBBED MORTARIA

9 CONIC BOWLS

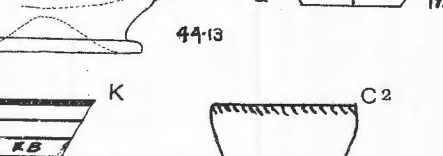
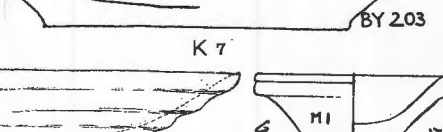
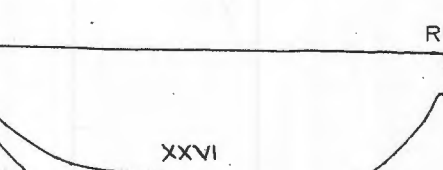
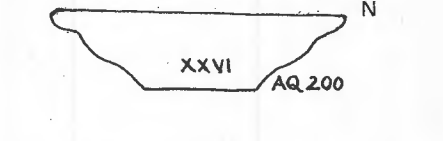
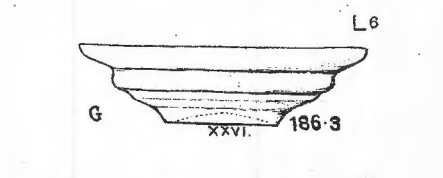
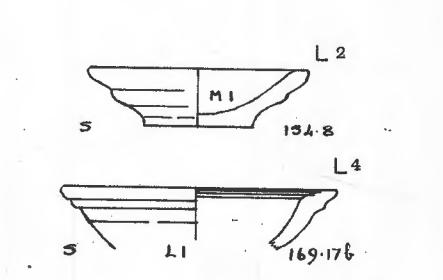
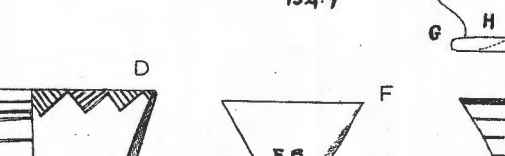
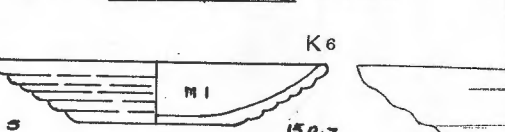
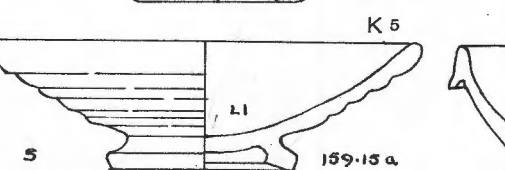
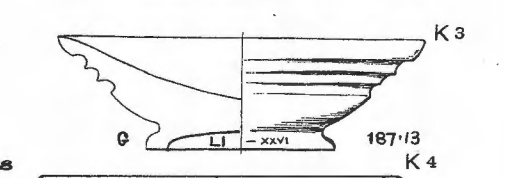
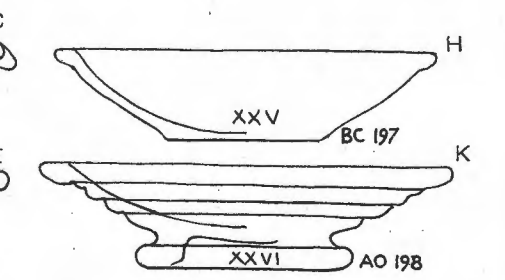
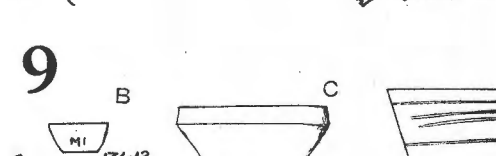
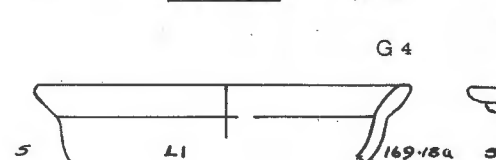
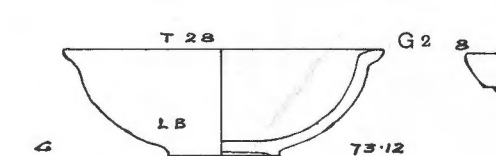
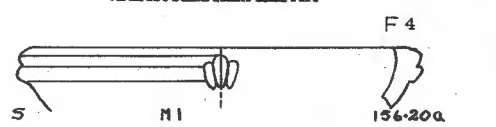
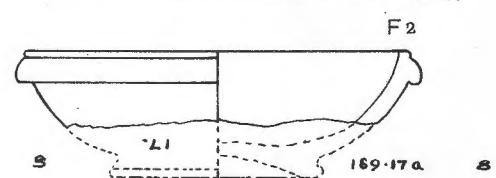
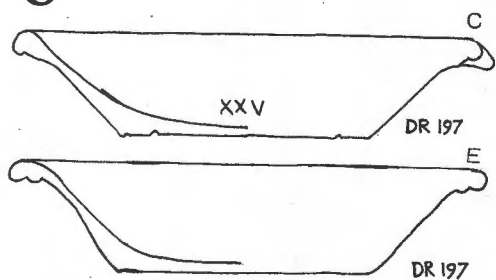
CONTD.



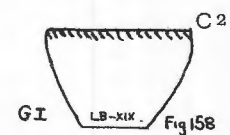
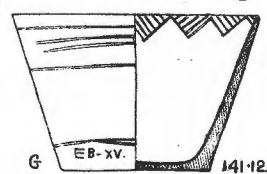
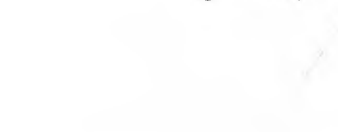
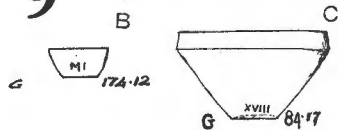
7



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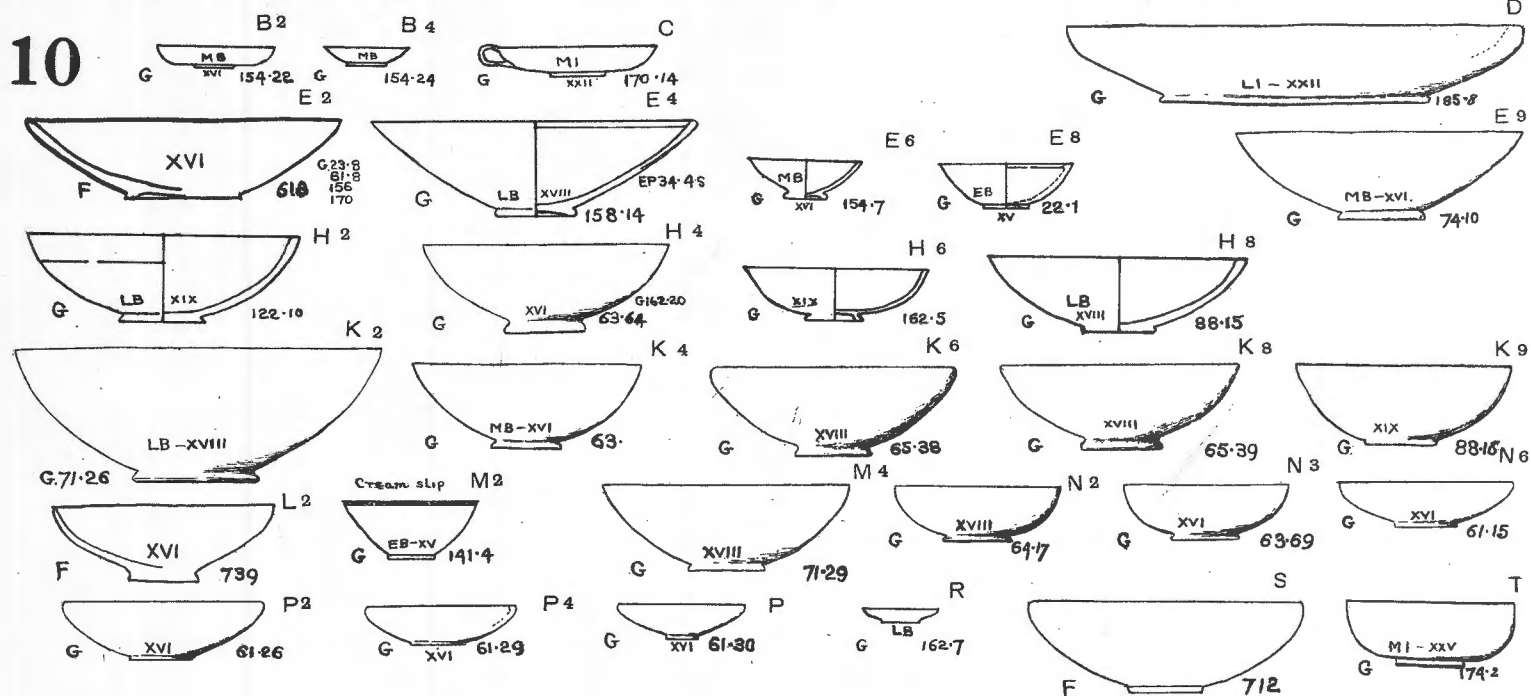


10 SPHERIC BOWLS

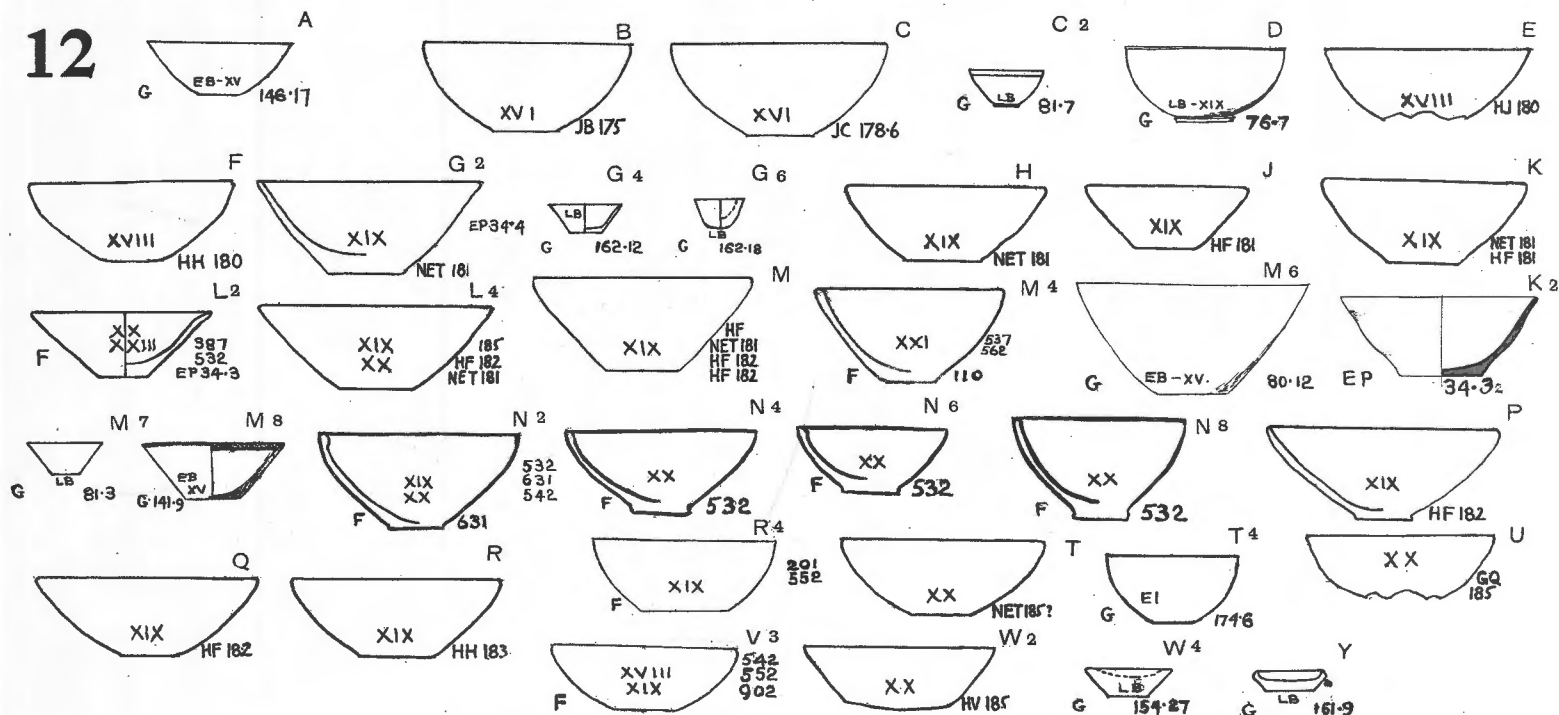
12 BOWLS SLOPED OVER 45°

13 BOWLS, SUB-VERTICAL

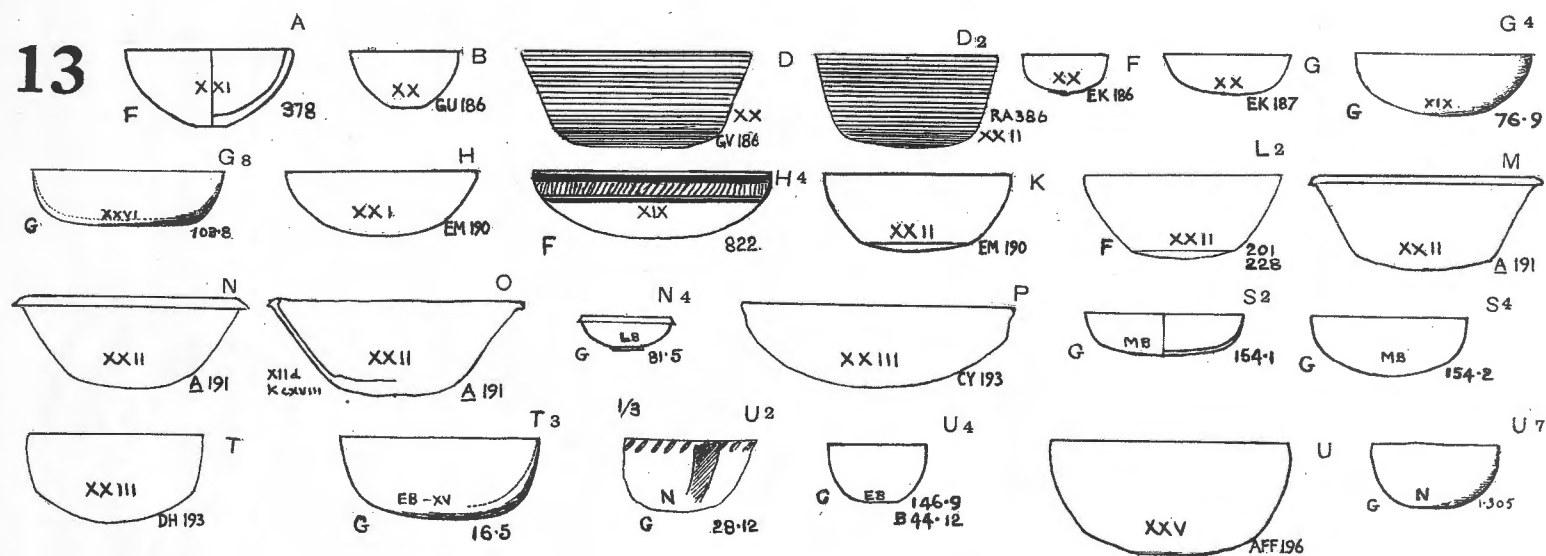
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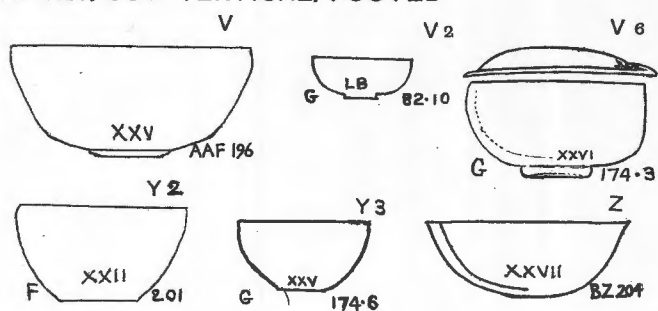
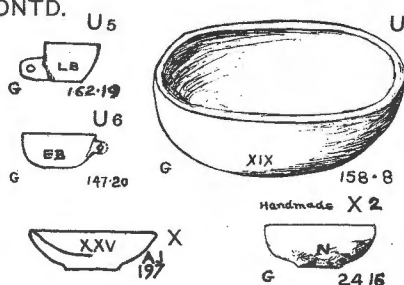
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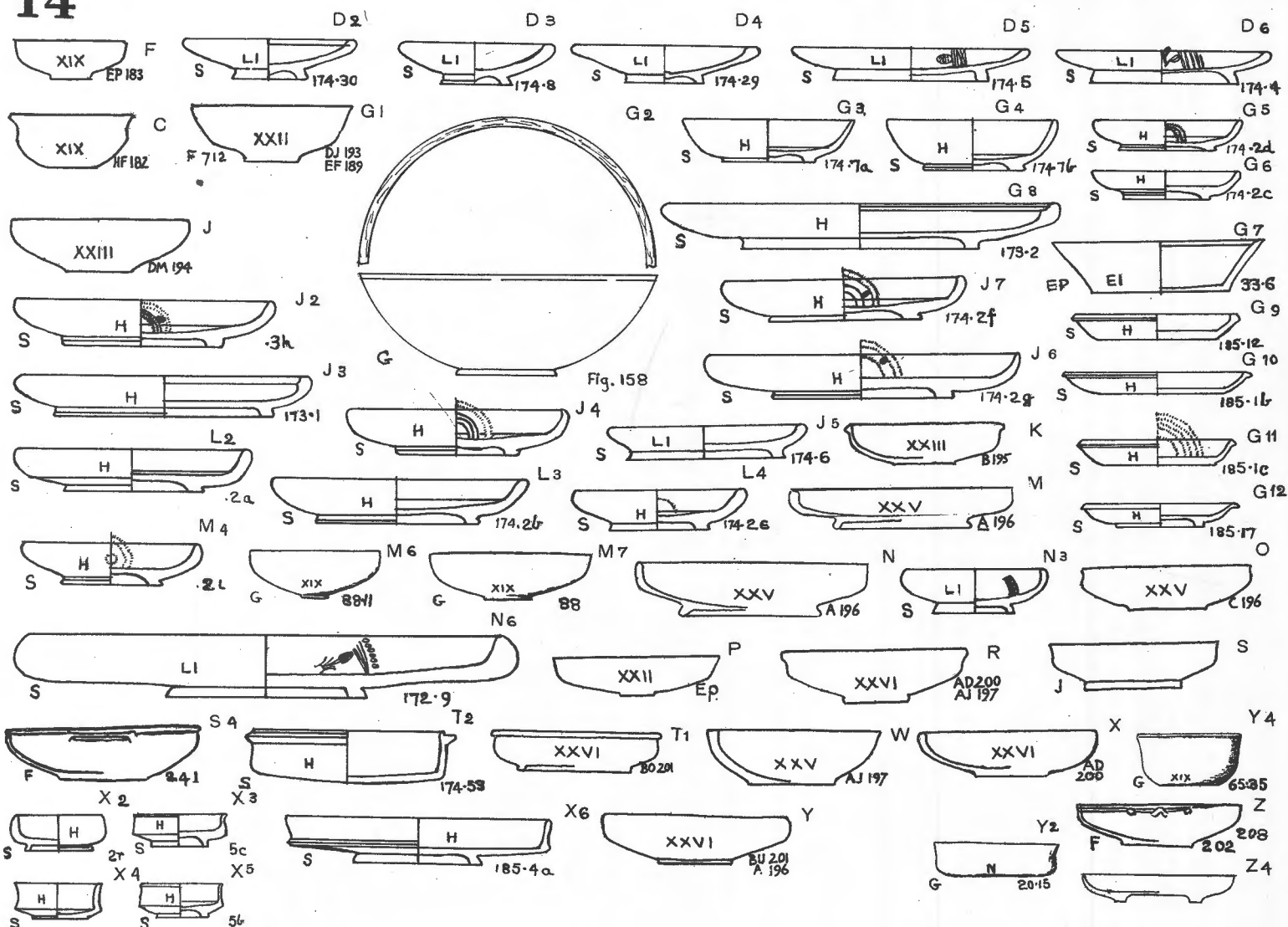
13



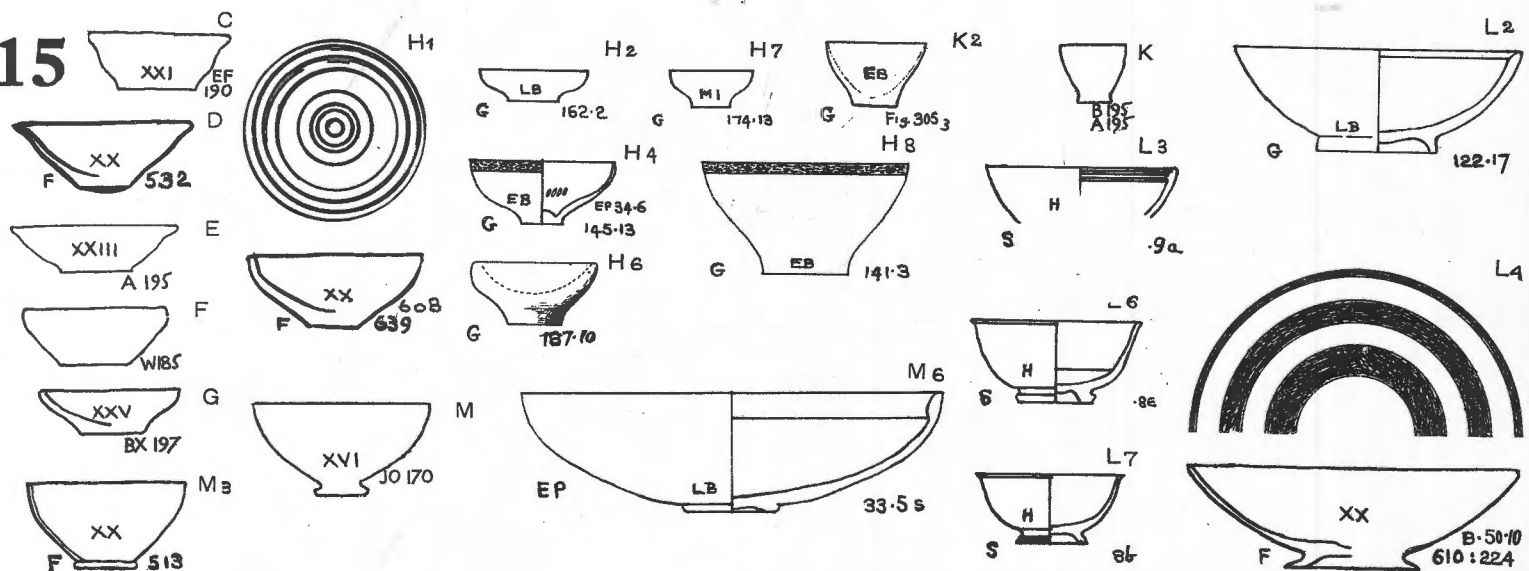
13 CONTD.



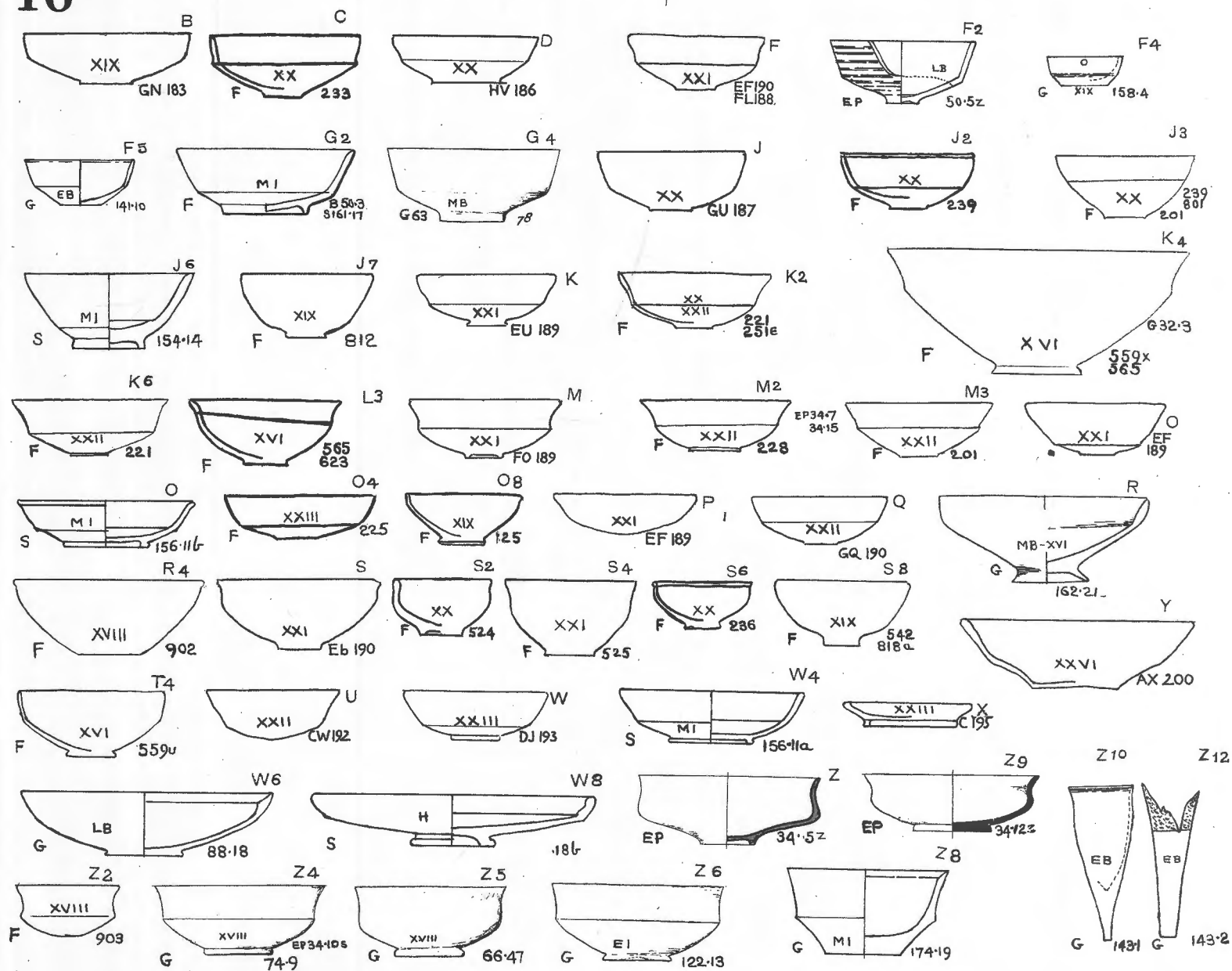
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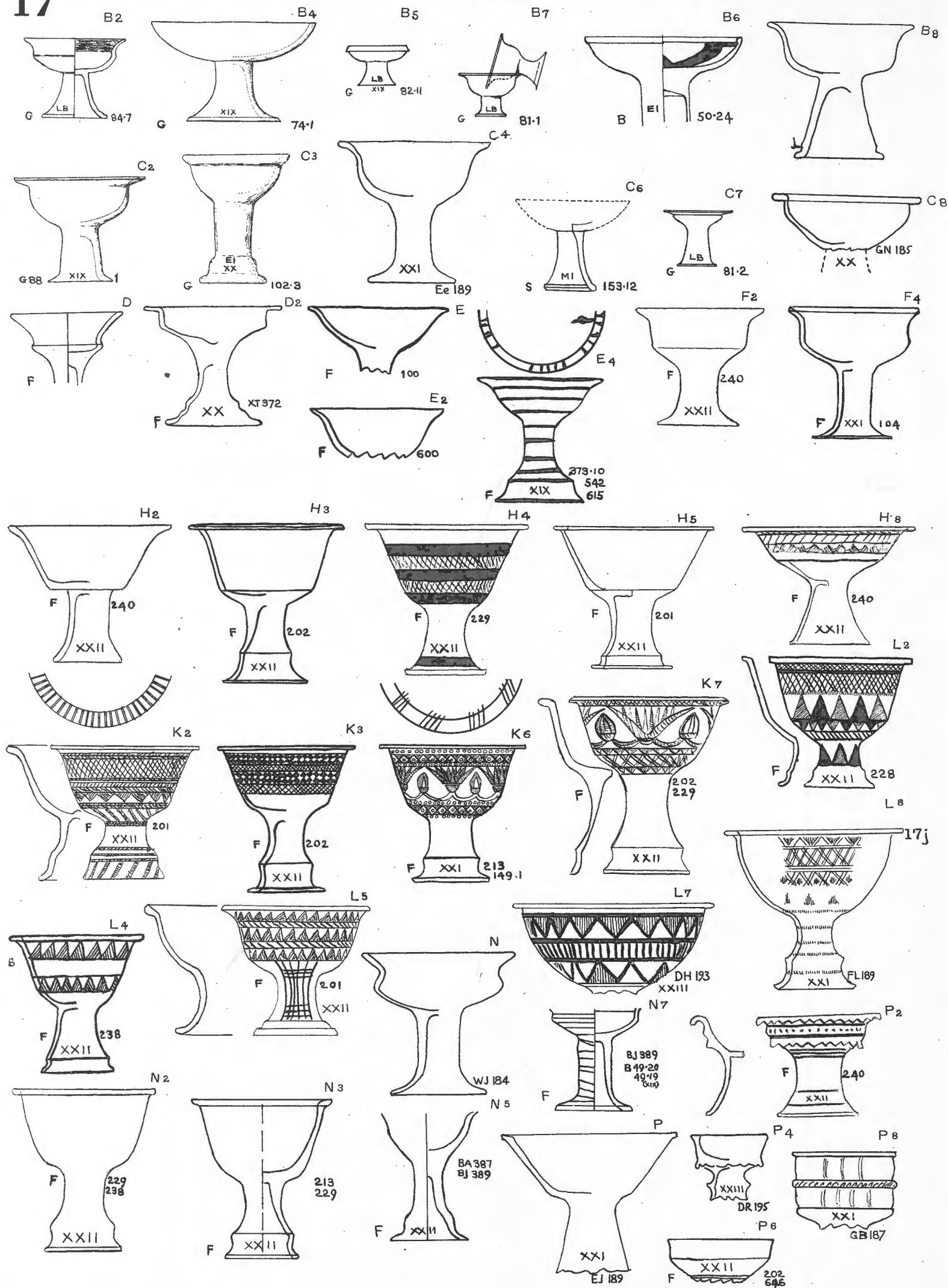


15



15 CONTD.

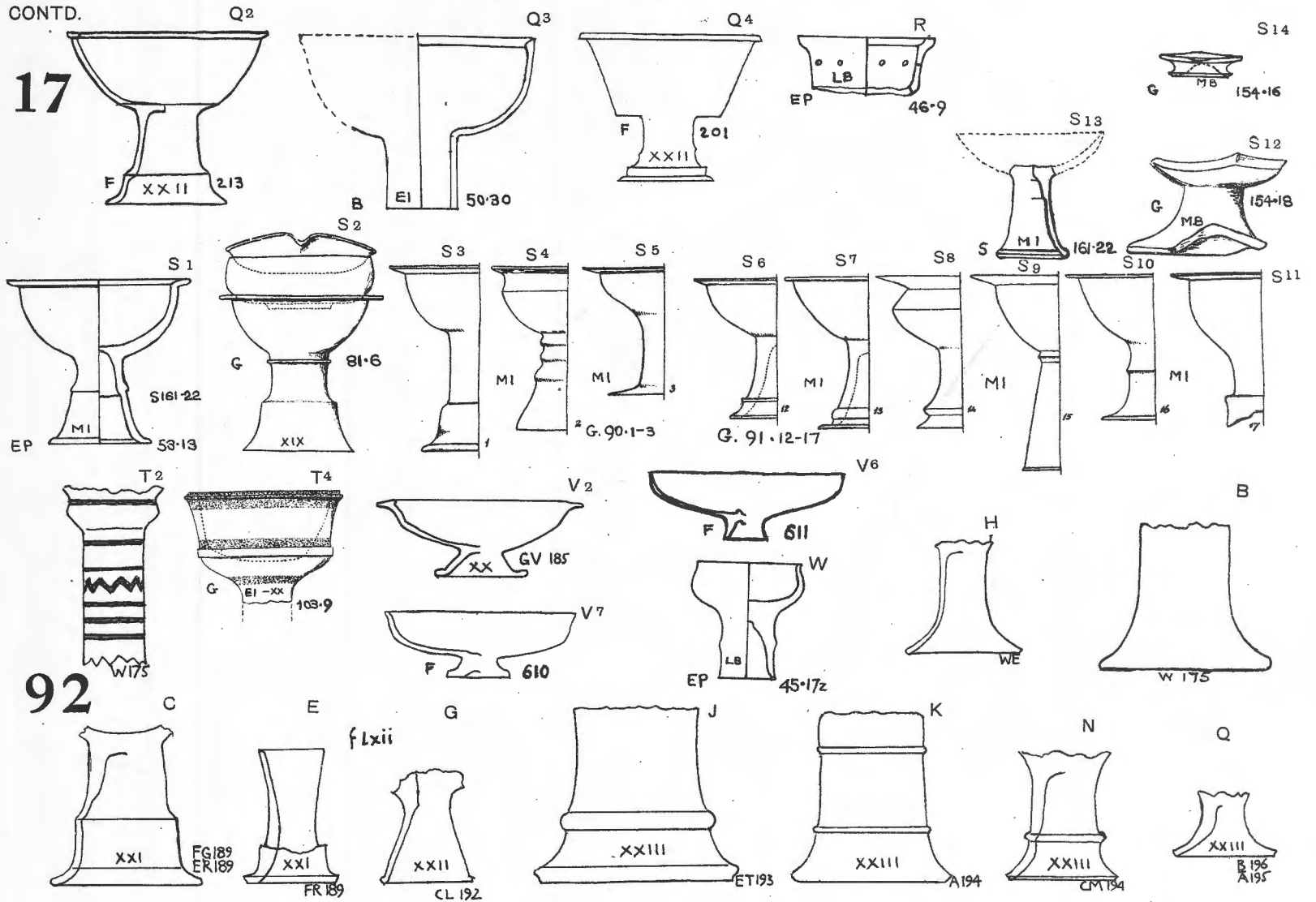




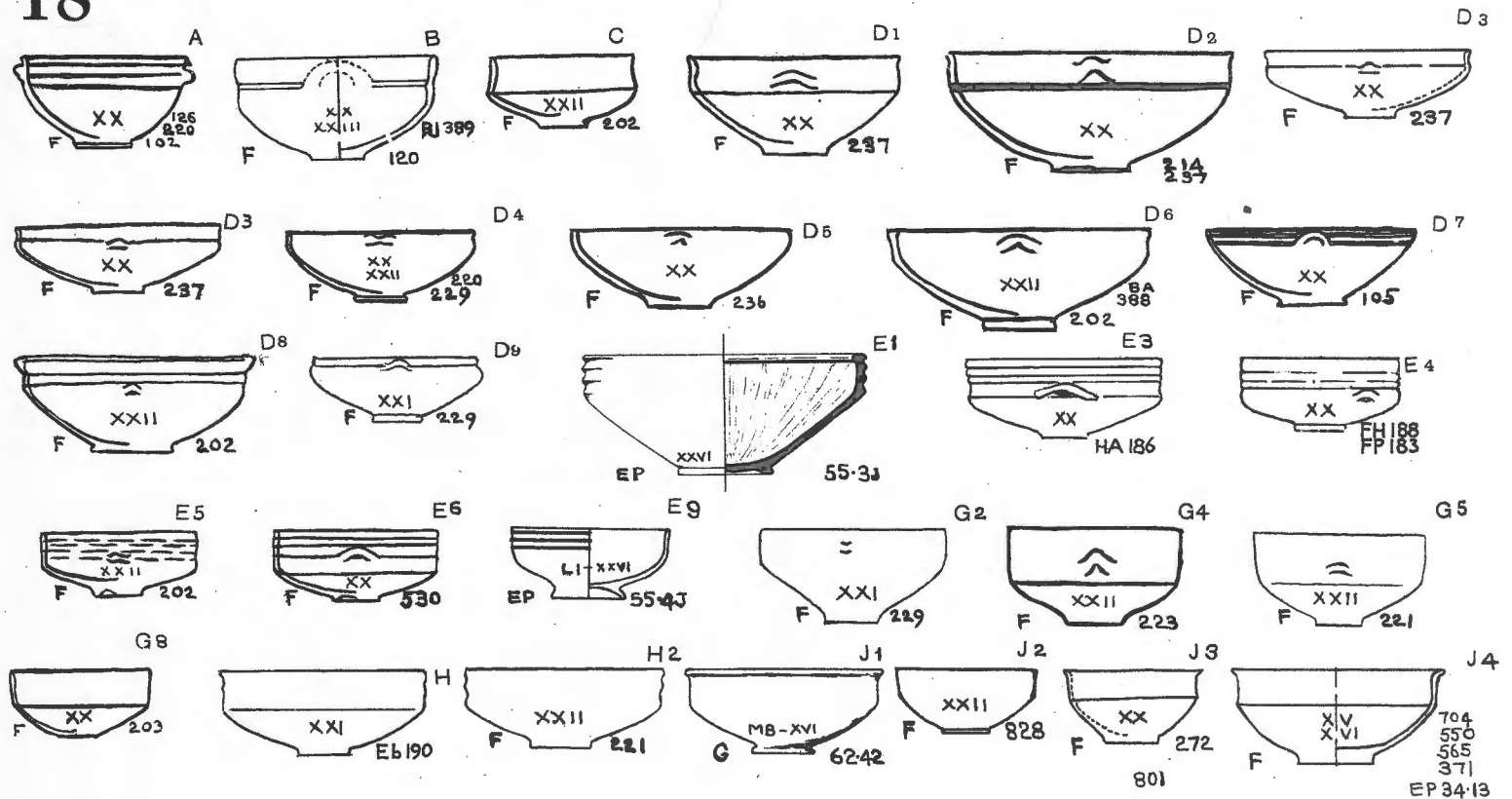
18 VERTICAL BOWLS WITH HANDLES

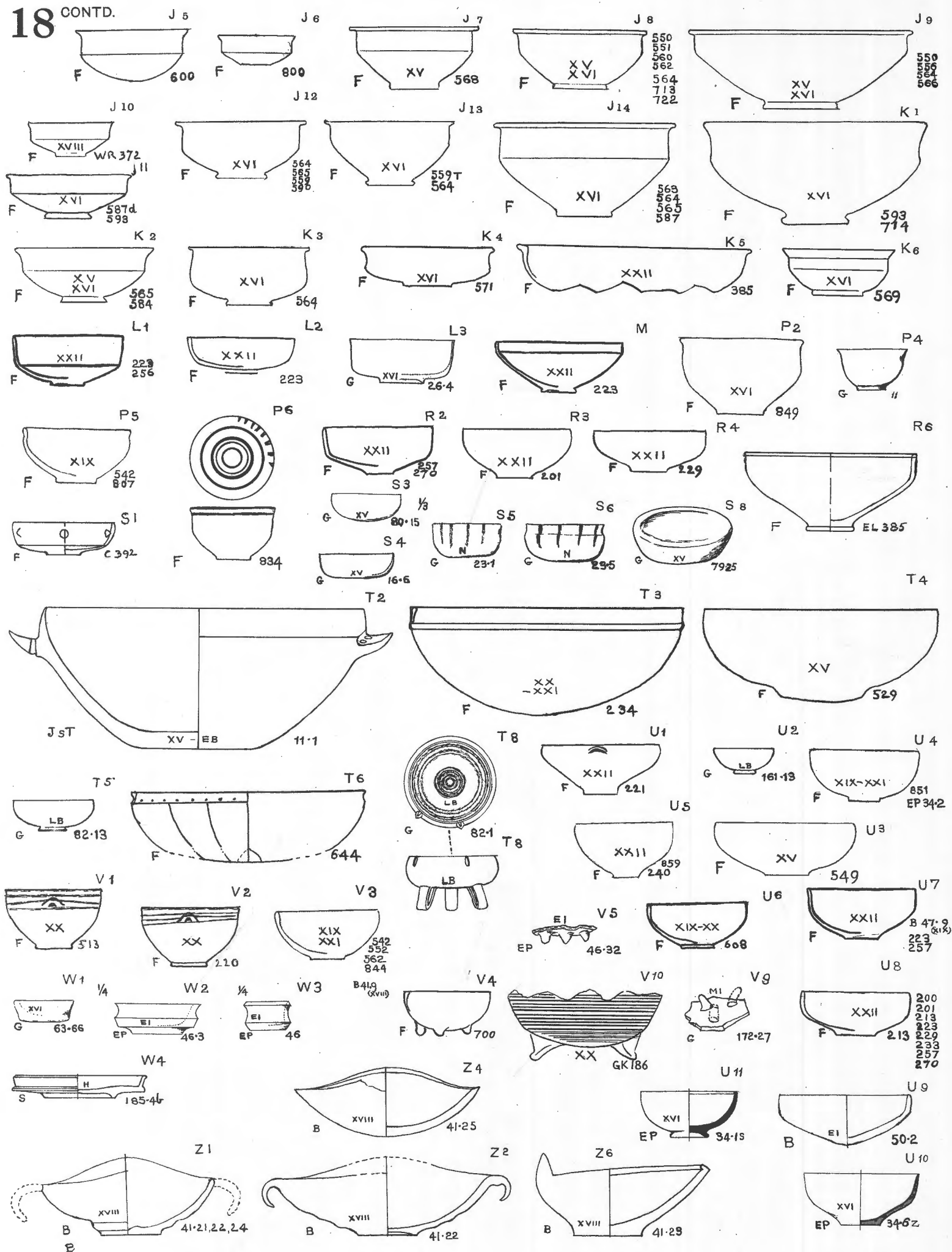
CONTD.

17

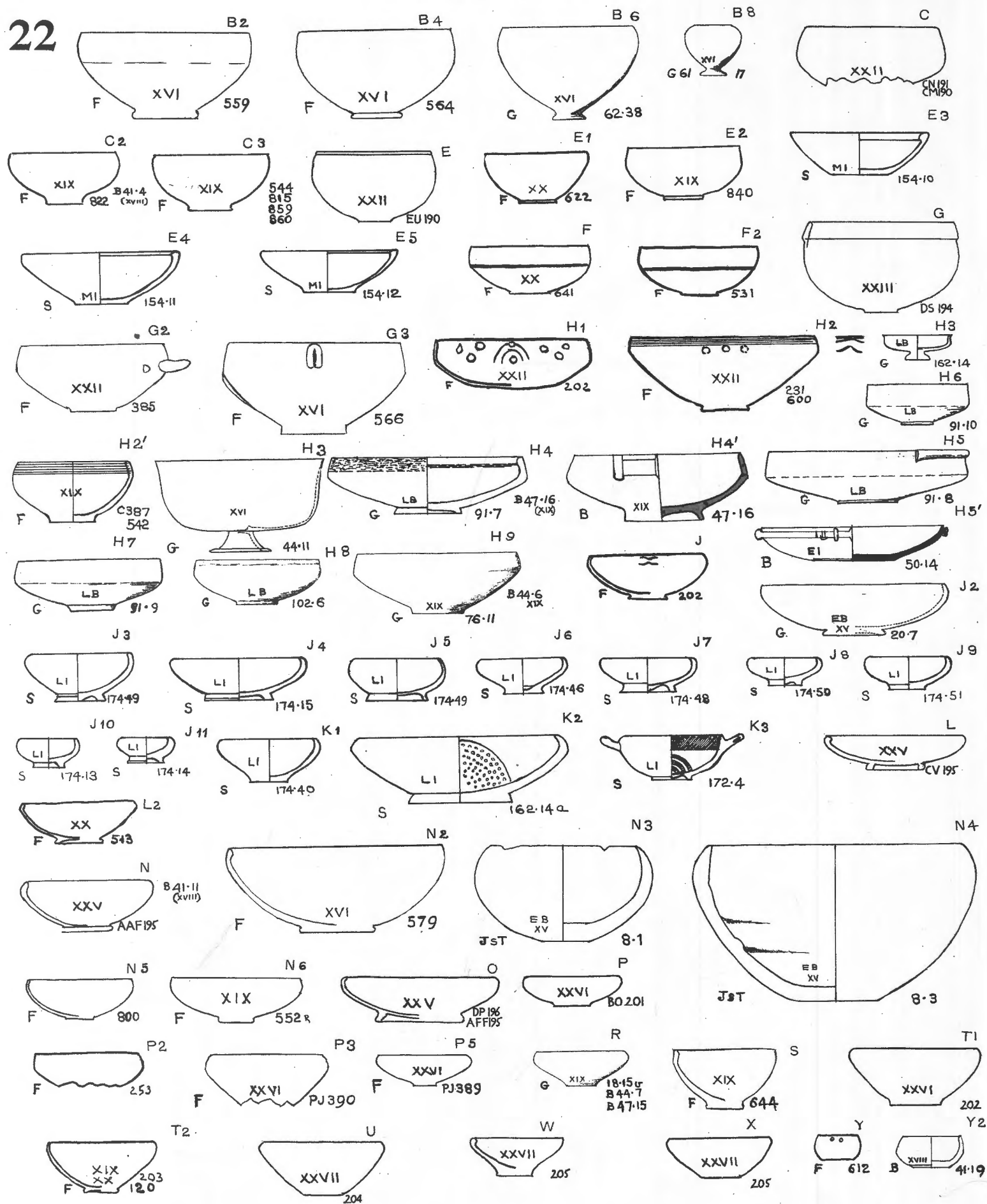


18

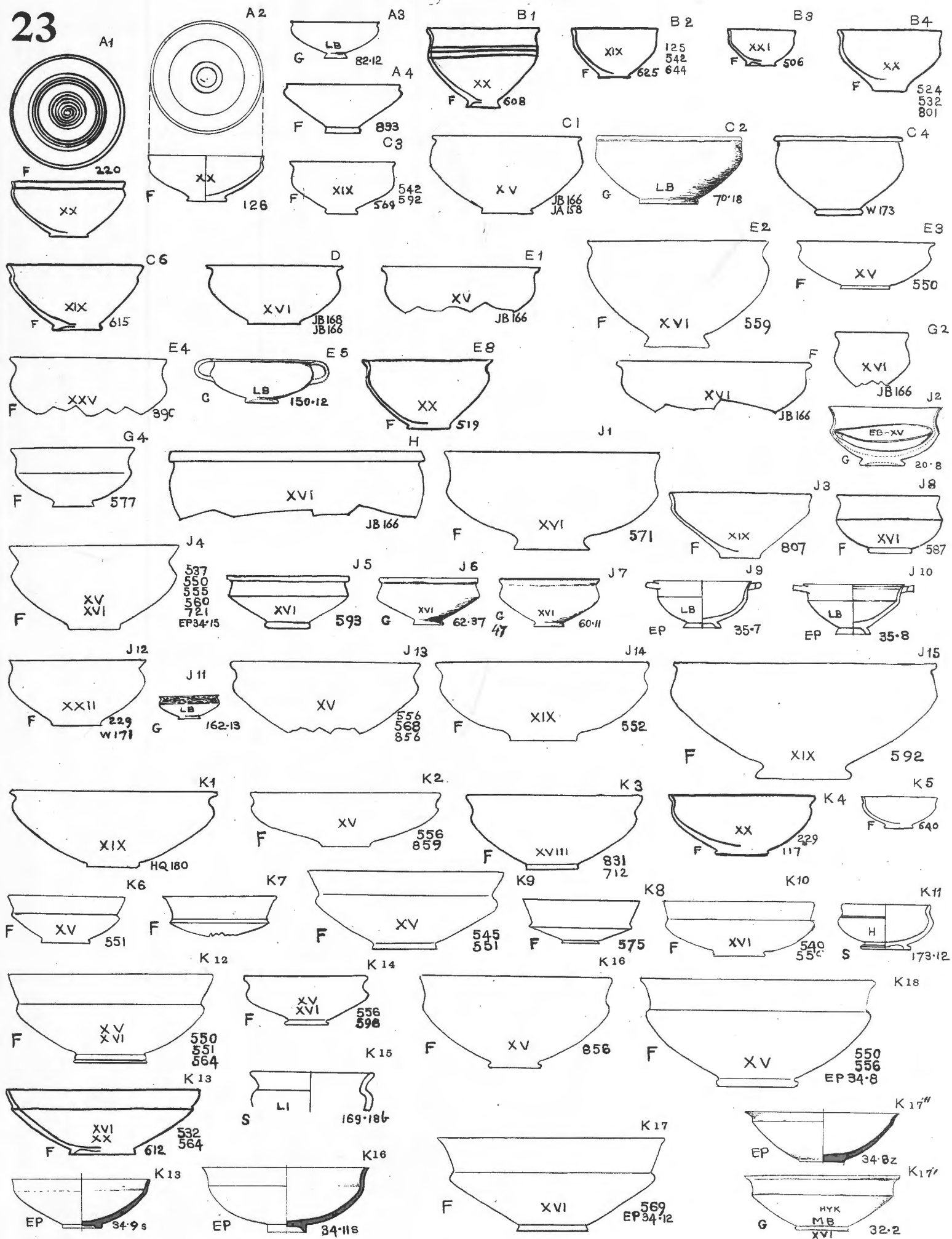




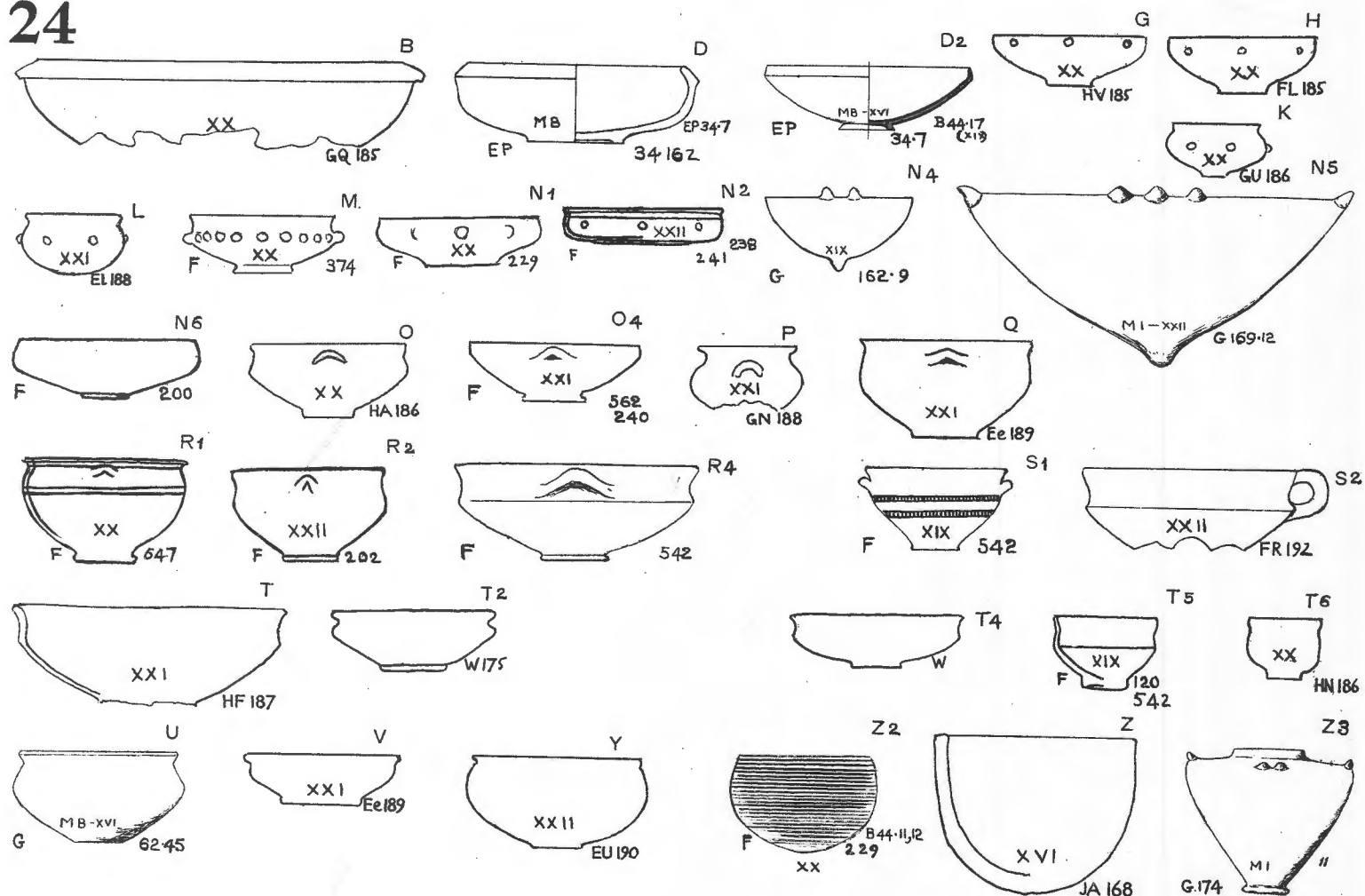
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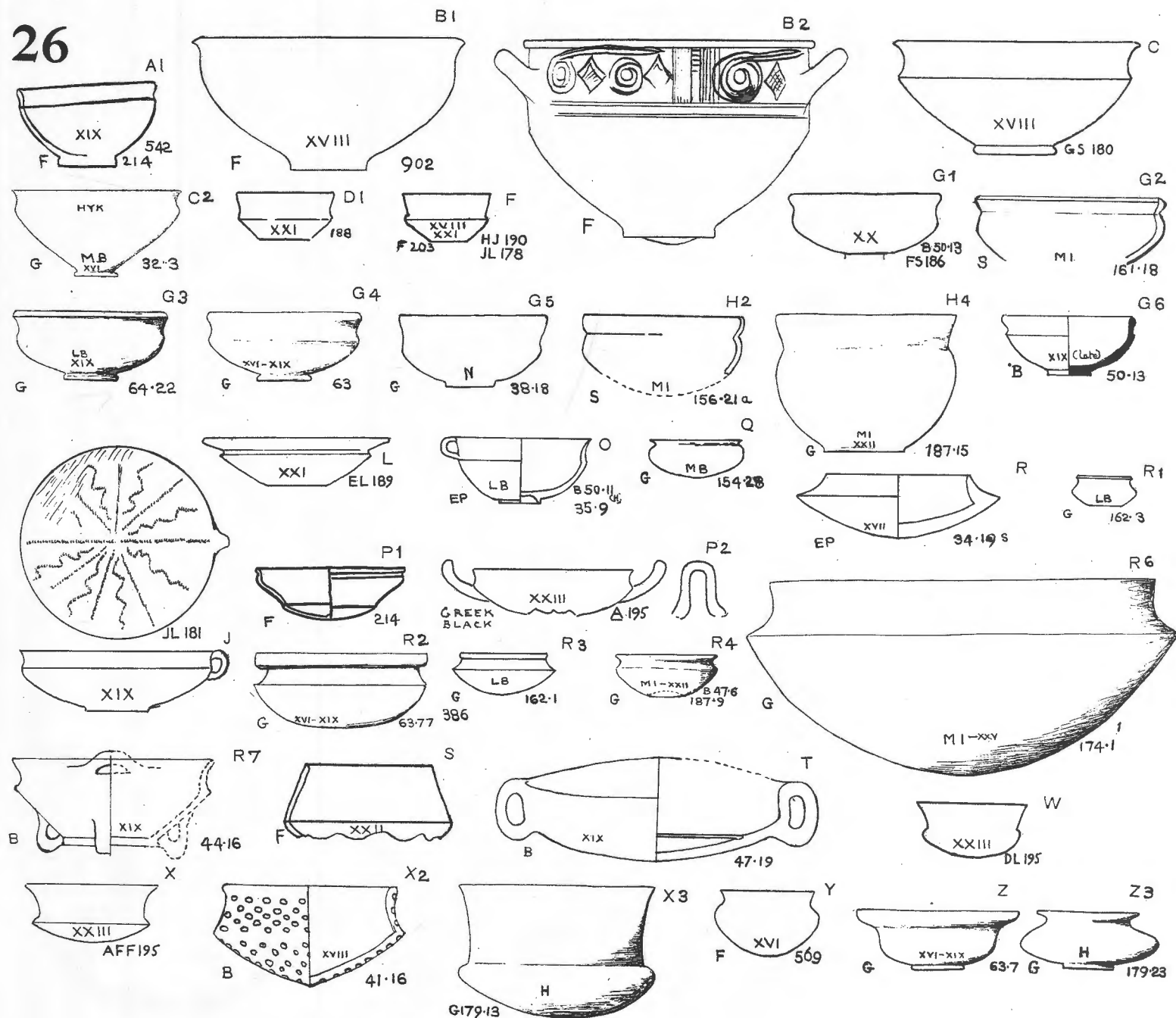
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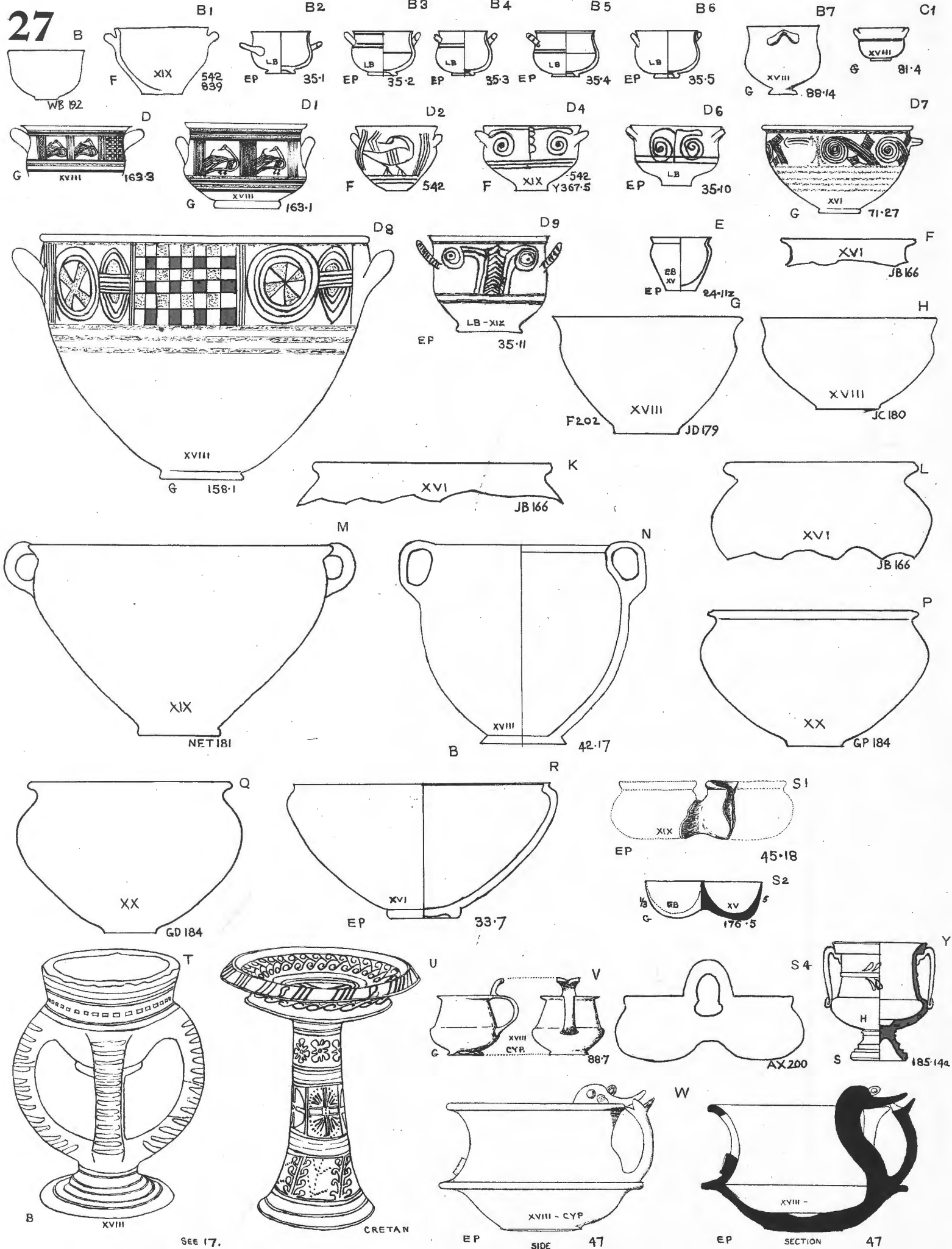
23 CONTD.



25

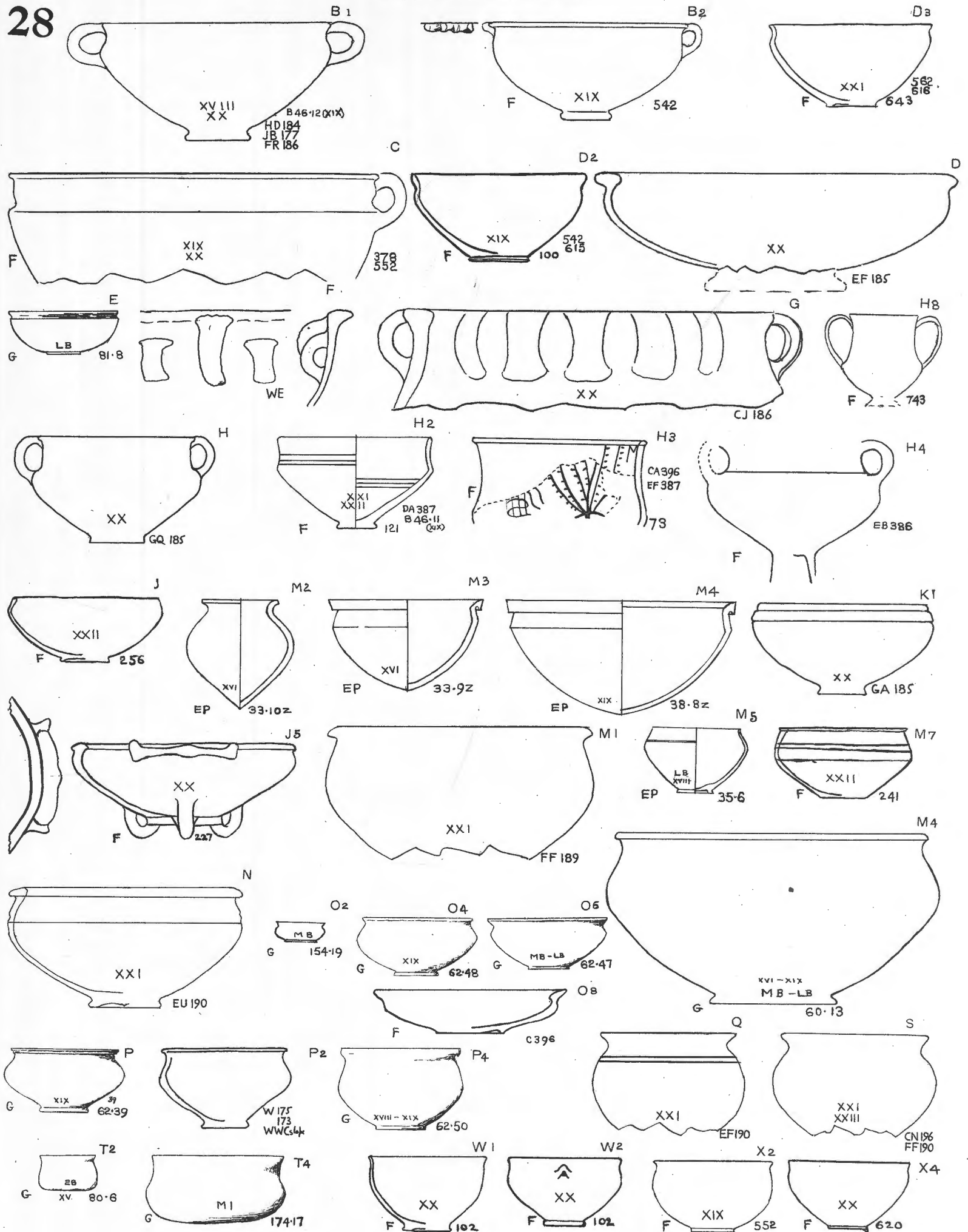


27 HANDLED BOWLS



28 DEEP BOWLS, LIPPED

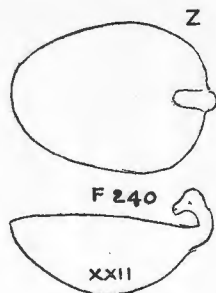
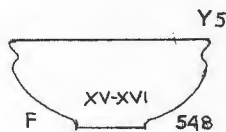
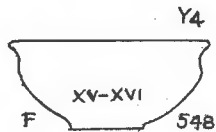
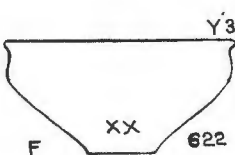
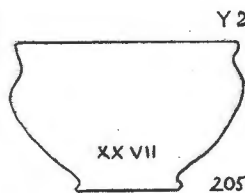
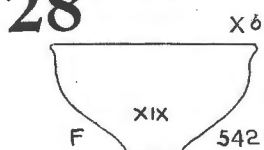
28



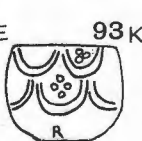
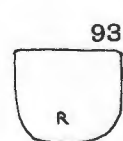
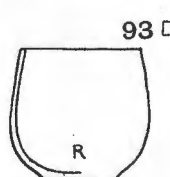
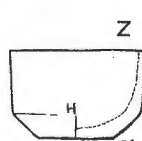
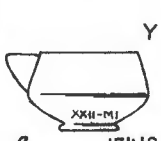
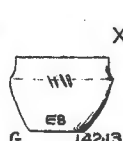
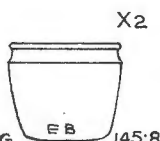
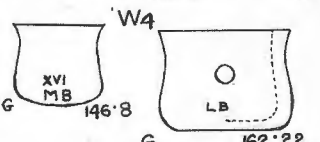
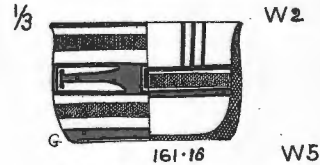
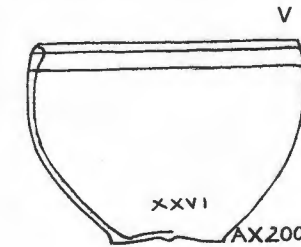
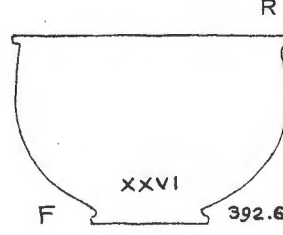
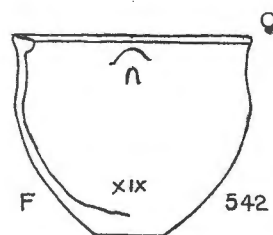
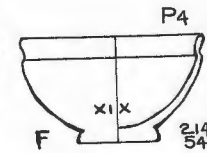
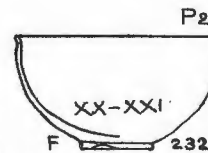
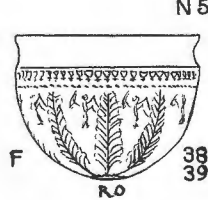
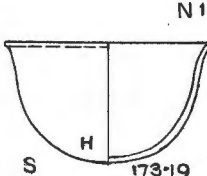
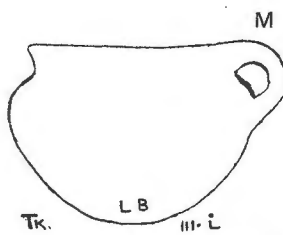
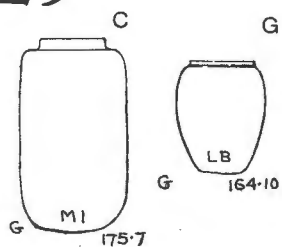
28 CONTD.

29 DEEP BOWLS

30 LEDGE-HANDLED JARS

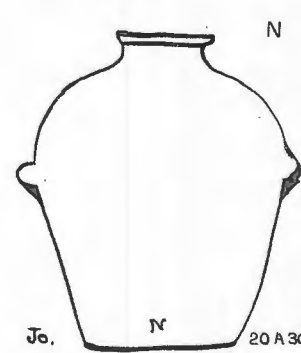
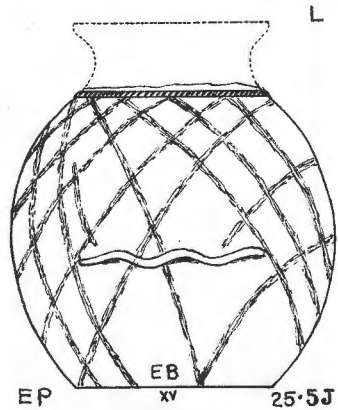
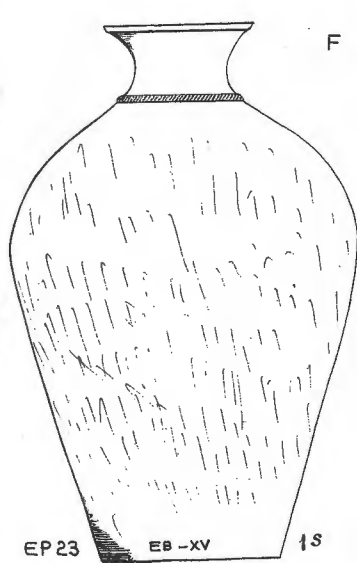
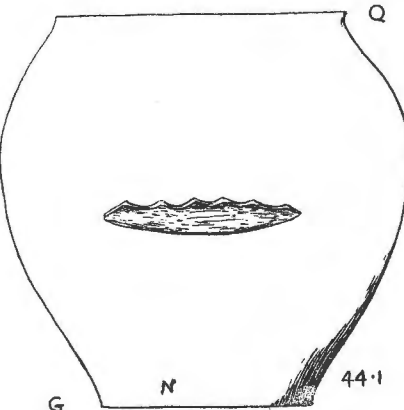
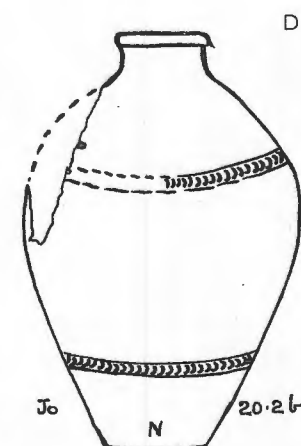
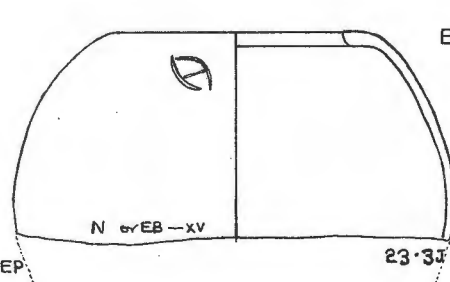
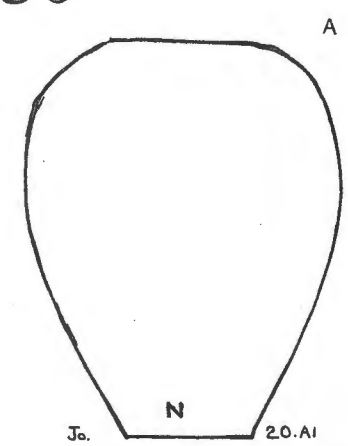


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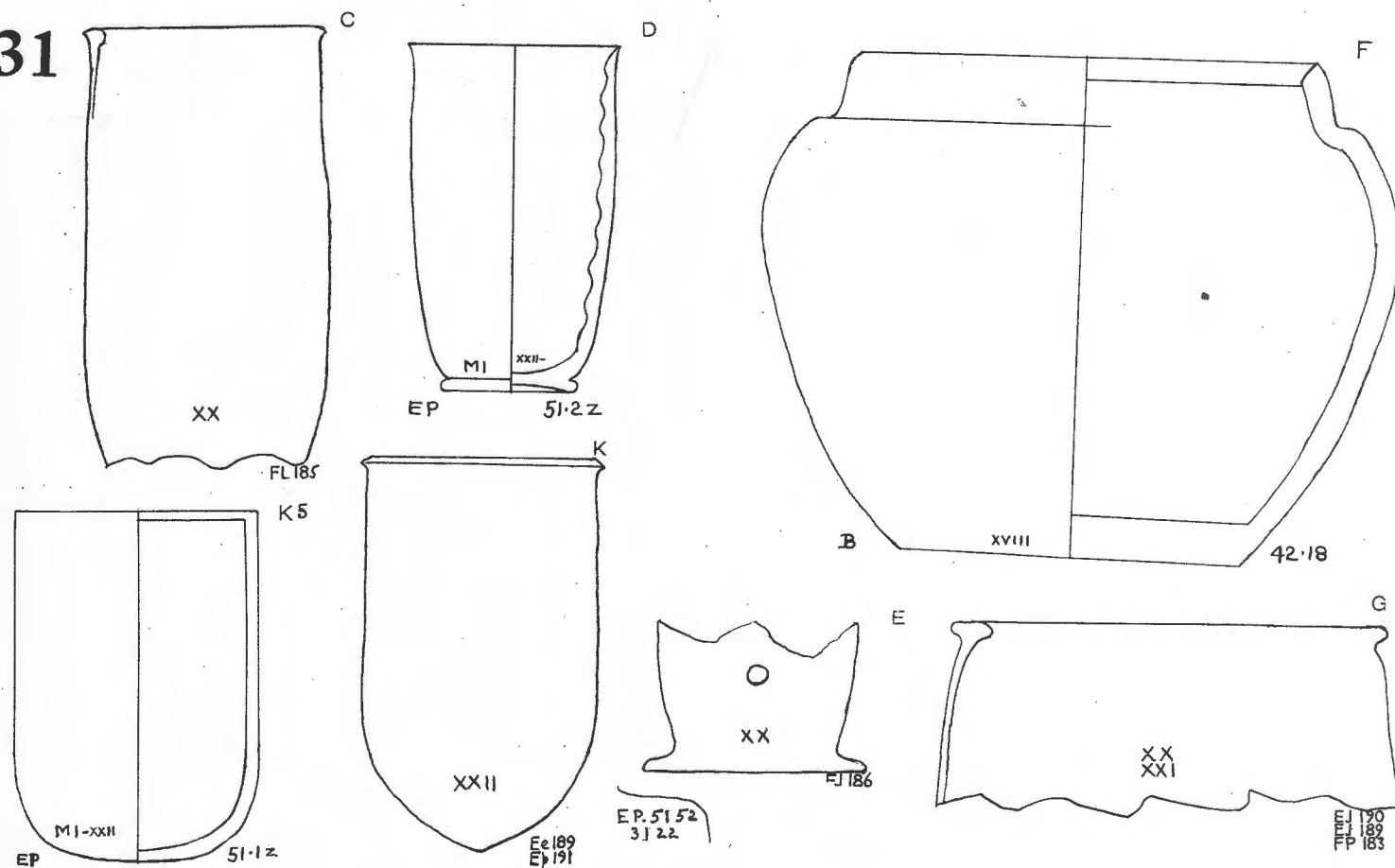


93

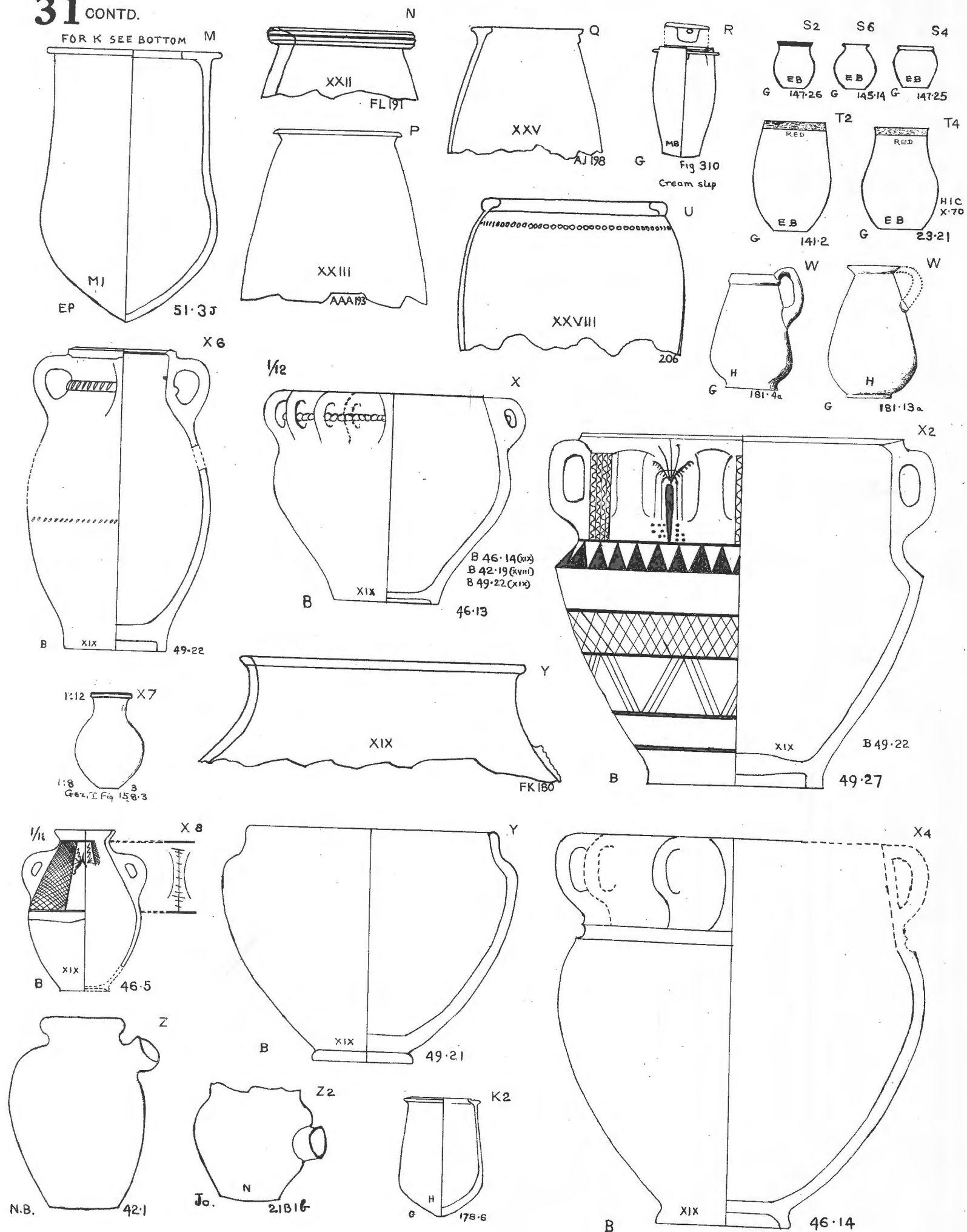
30



30 CONTD.

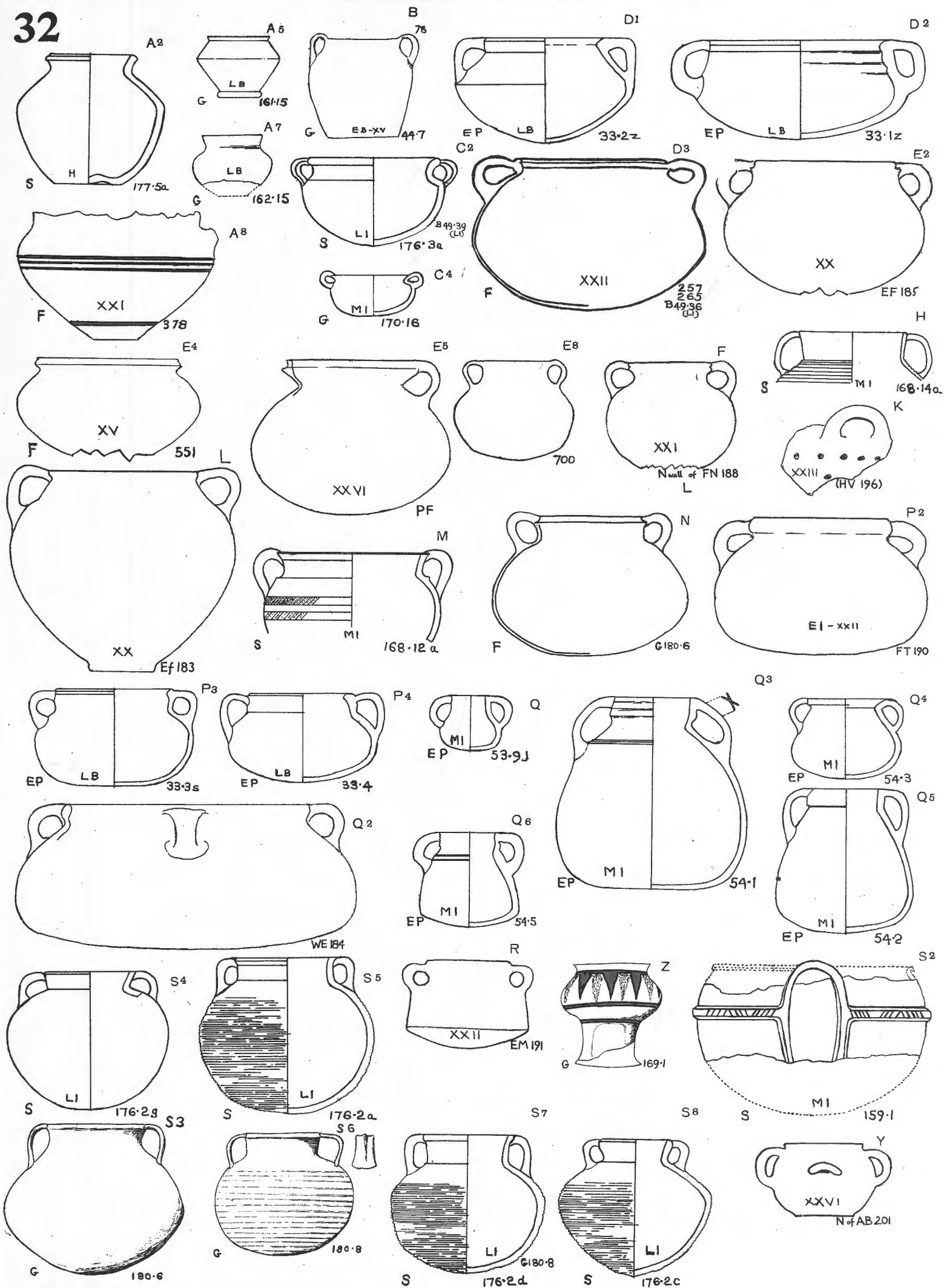


M



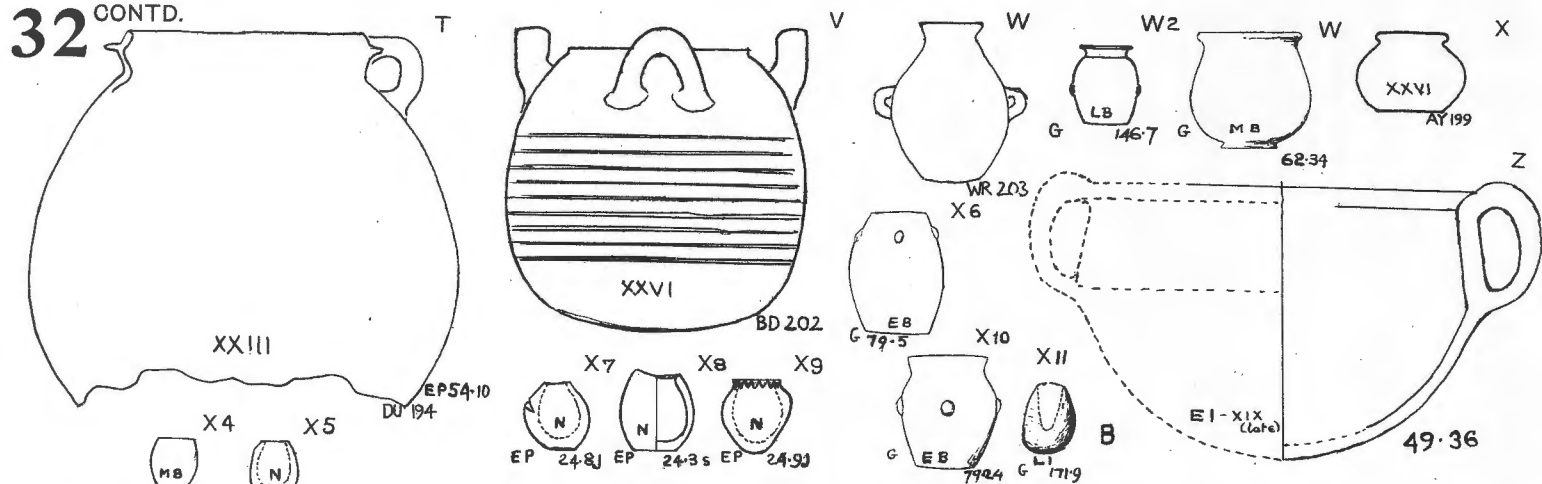
32 COOKING POTS, ROUNDED

32

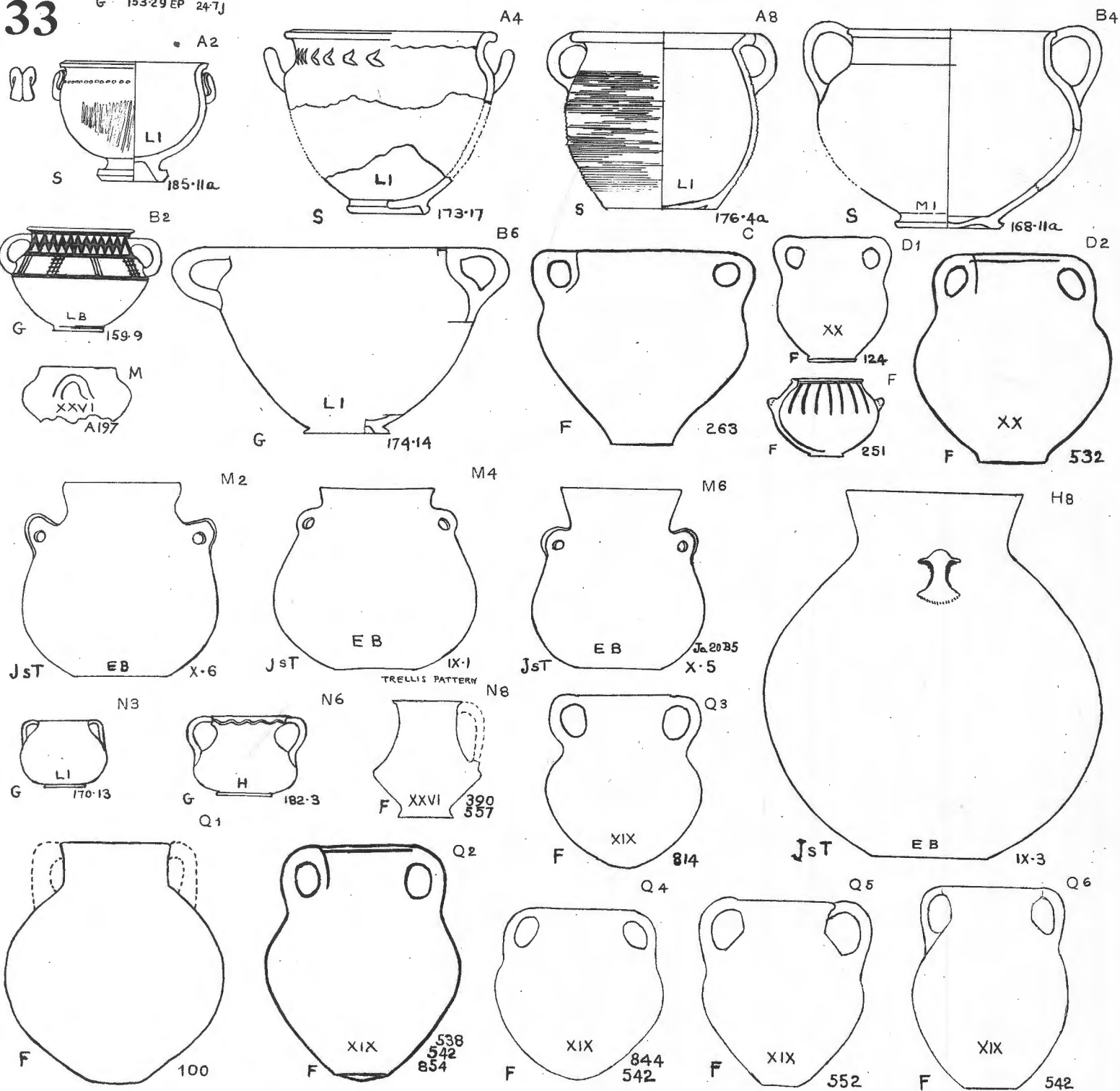


33 COOKING POTS, FOOTED

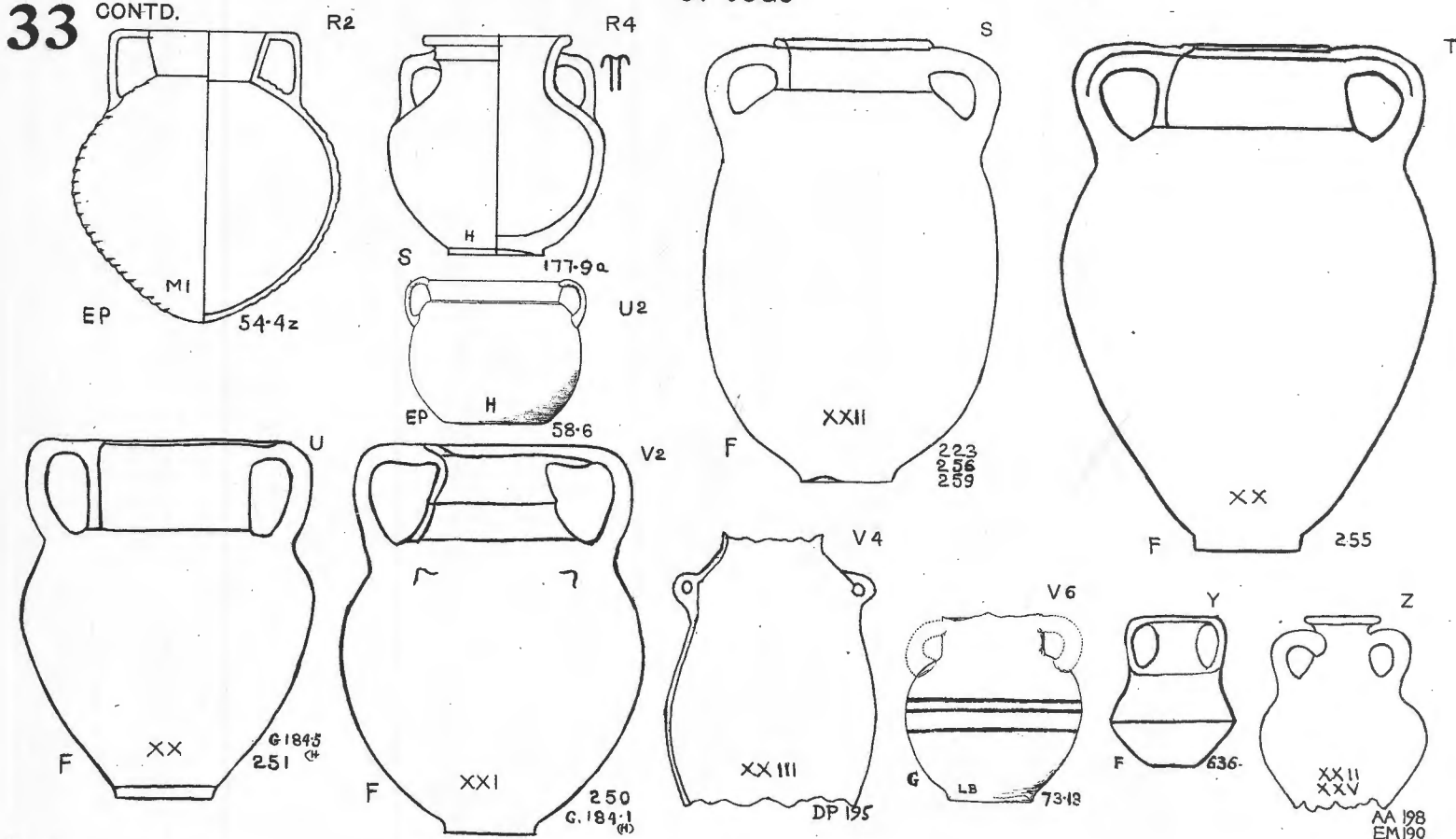
32 CONTD.



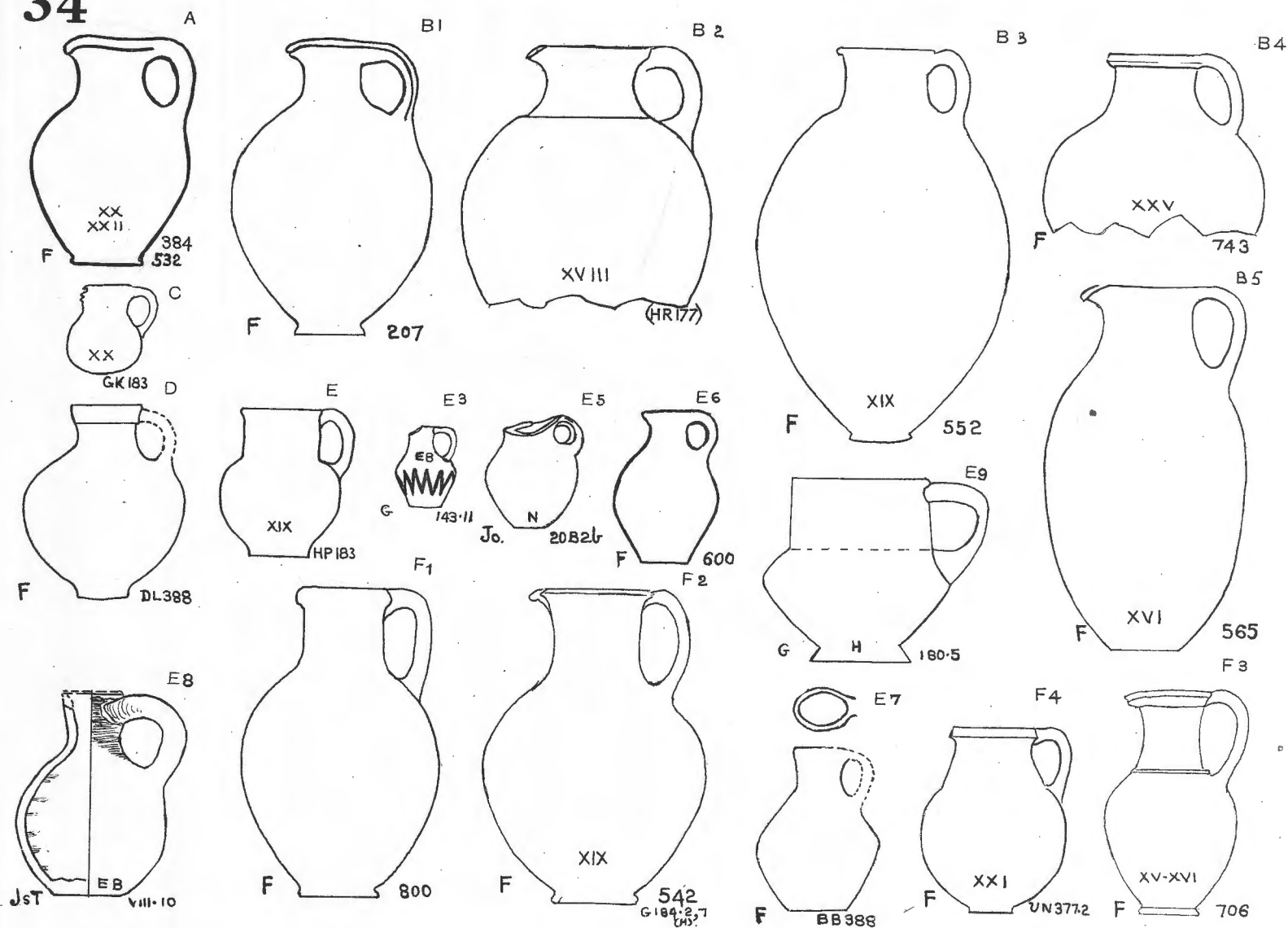
33



33 CONTD.

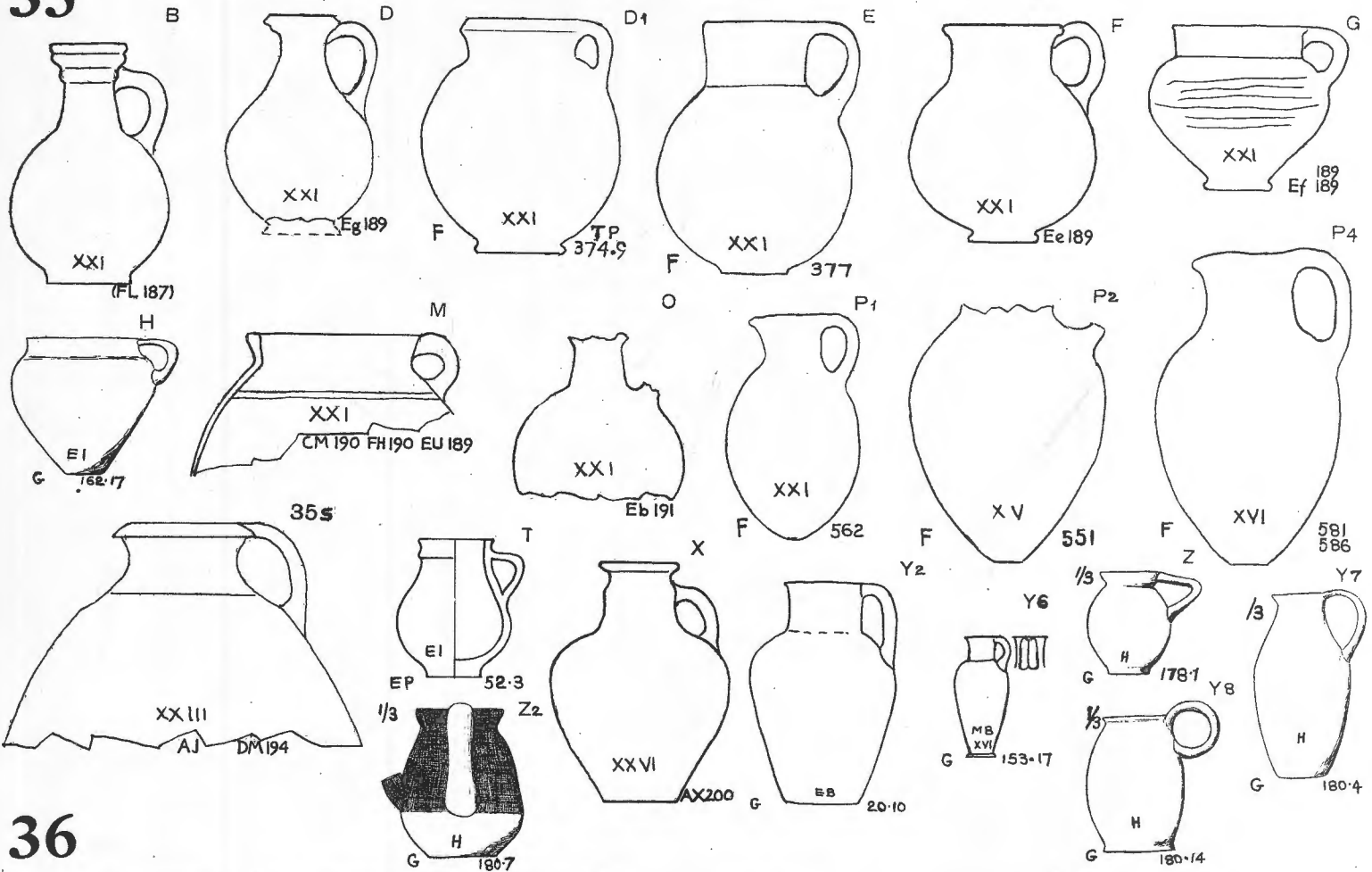


34

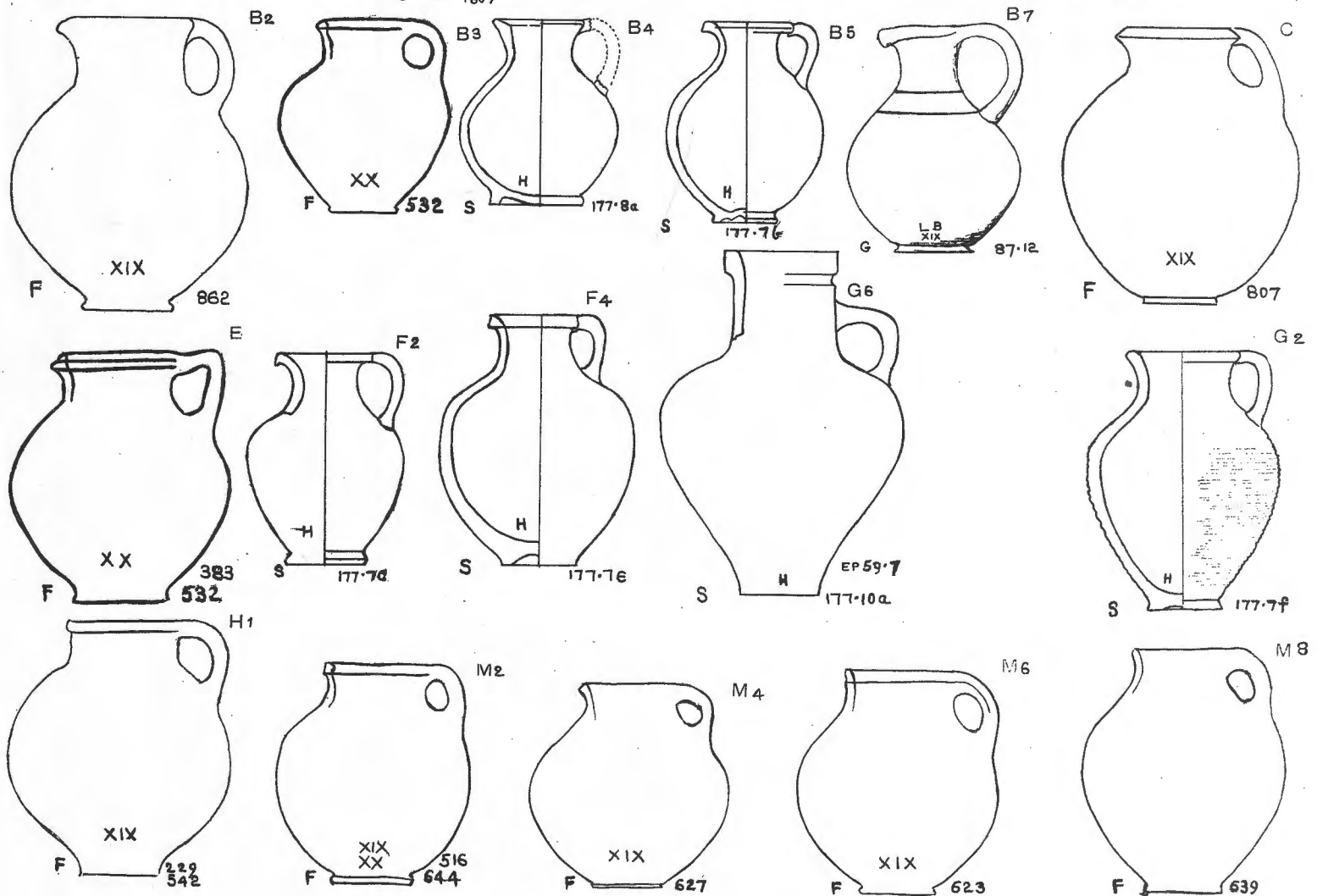


35

35.36 JUGS



36



36

CONTD.

N2

N4

37 MUGS

N8

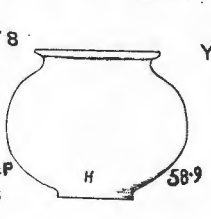
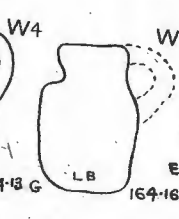
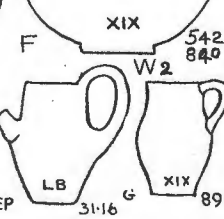
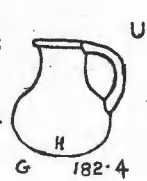
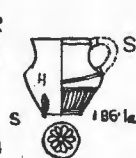
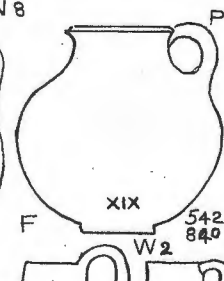
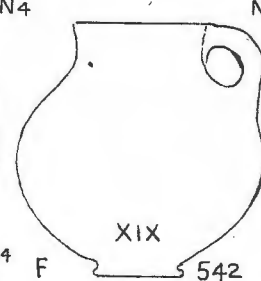
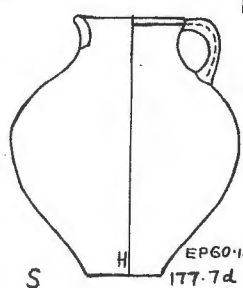
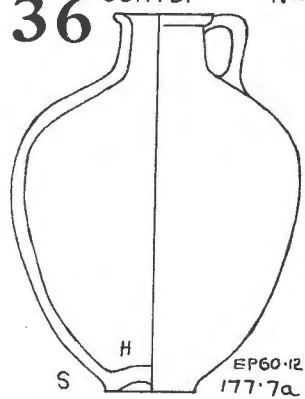
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37

A1

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A3

A3'

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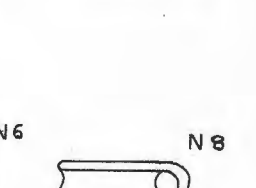
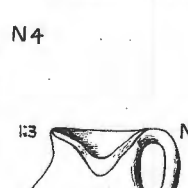
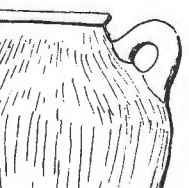
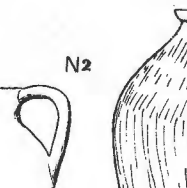
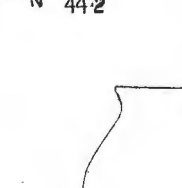
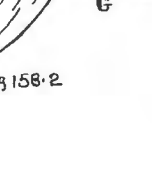
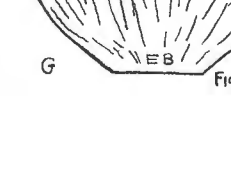
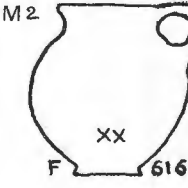
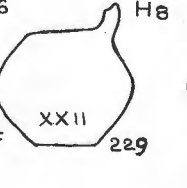
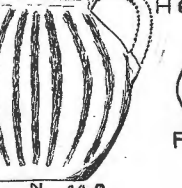
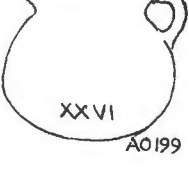
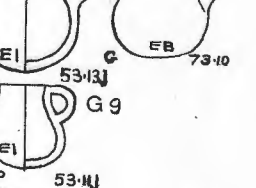
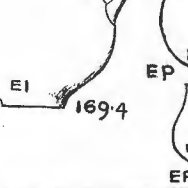
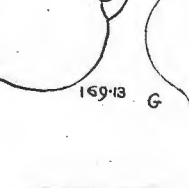
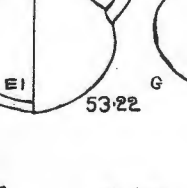
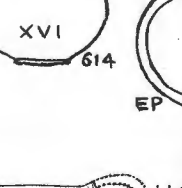
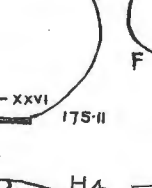
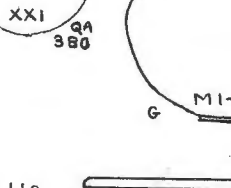
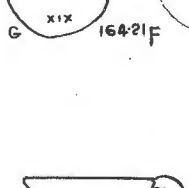
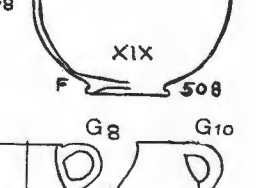
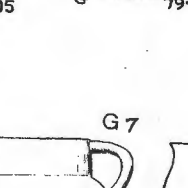
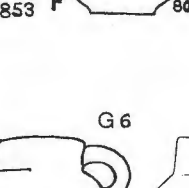
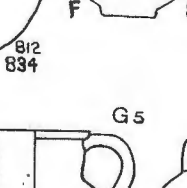
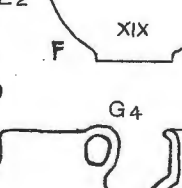
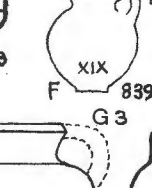
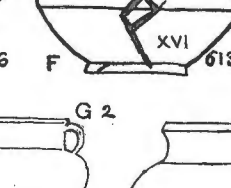
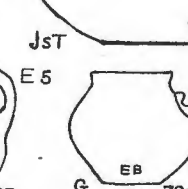
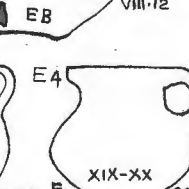
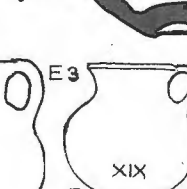
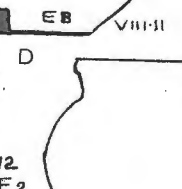
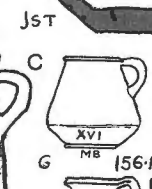
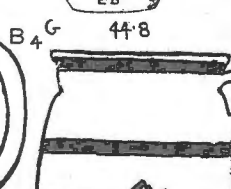
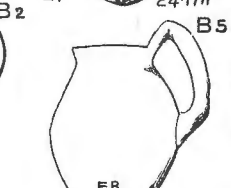
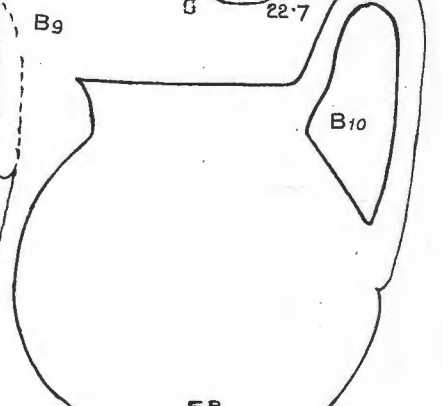
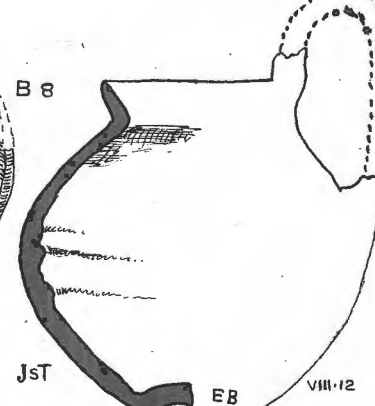
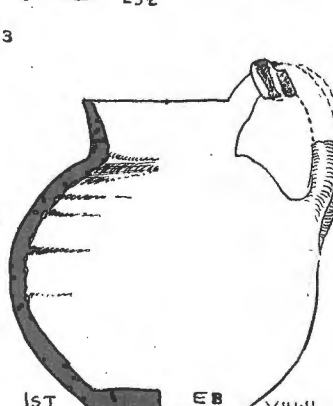
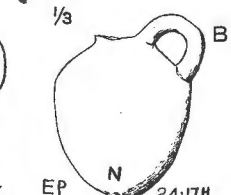
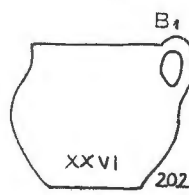
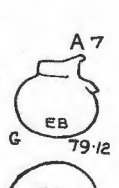
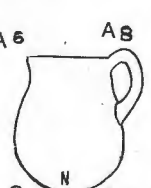
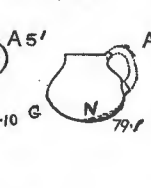
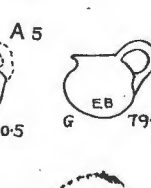
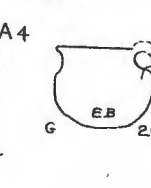
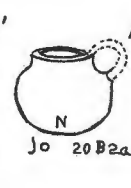
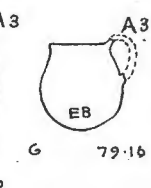
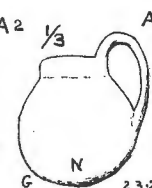
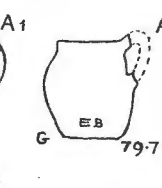
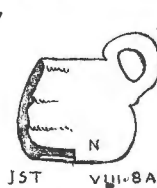
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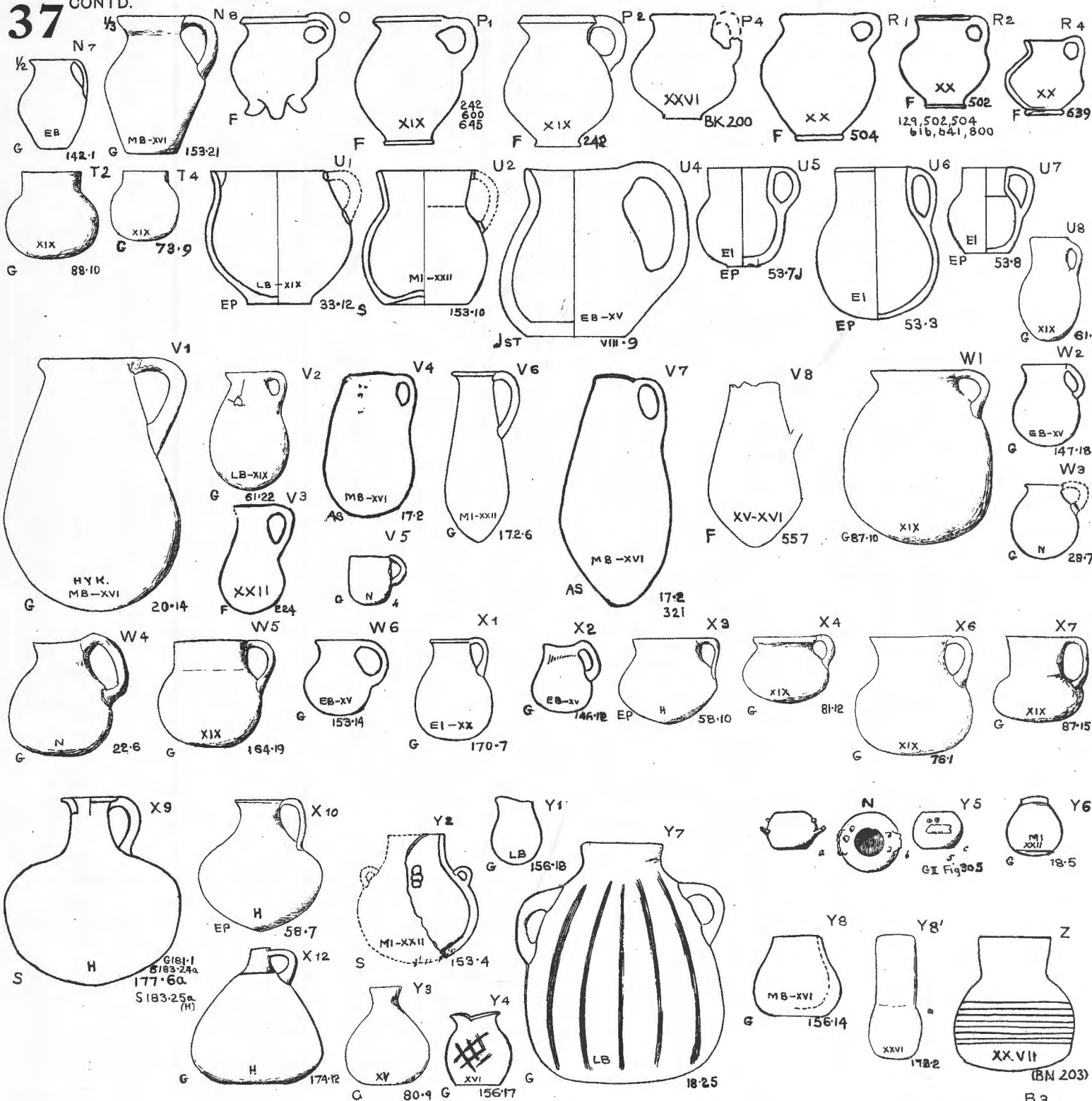
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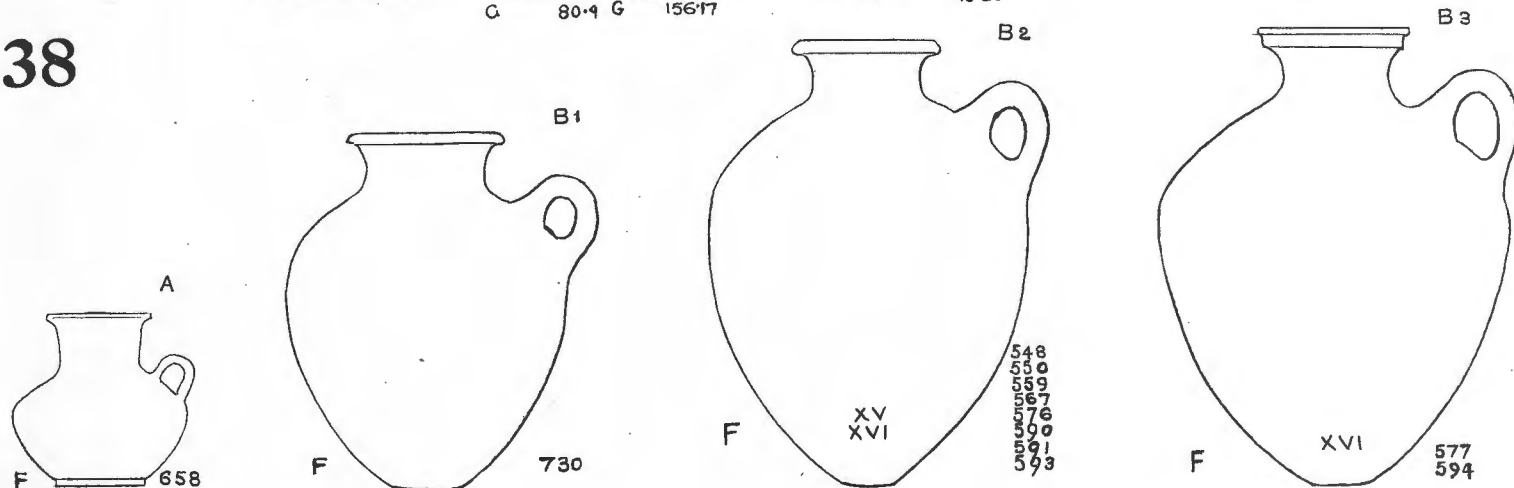


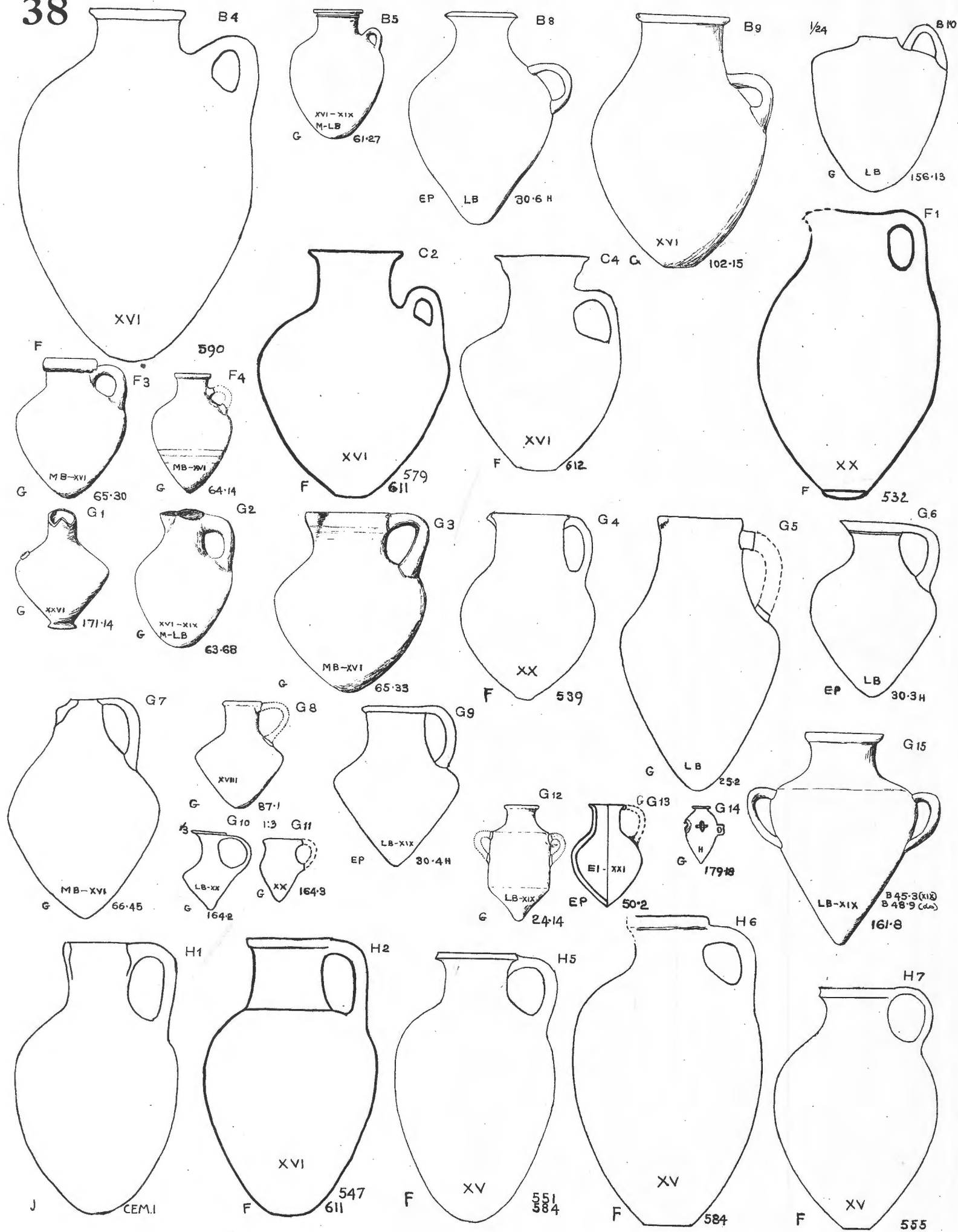
38 MONOPHORAE

37 CONTD.



38

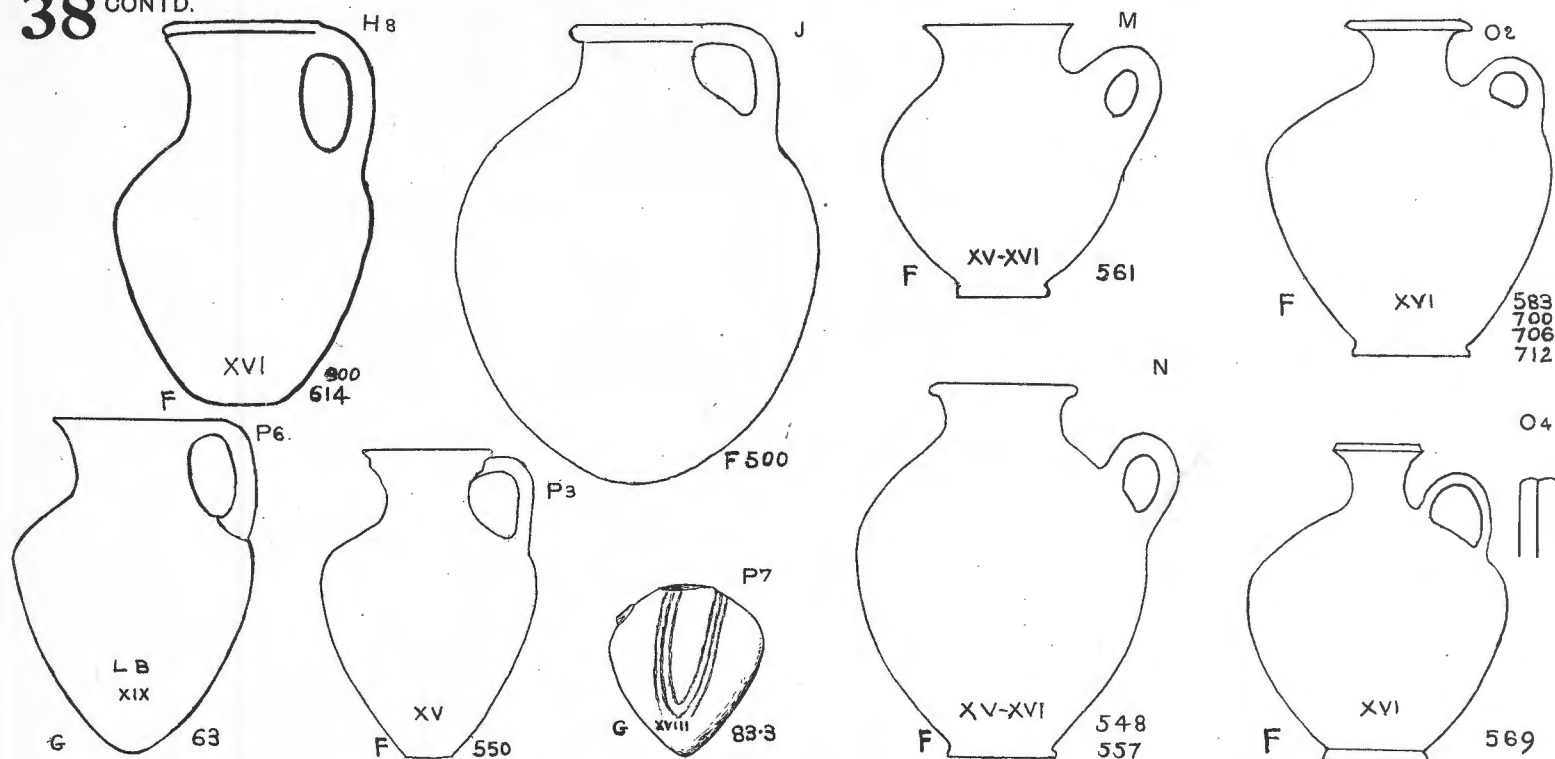




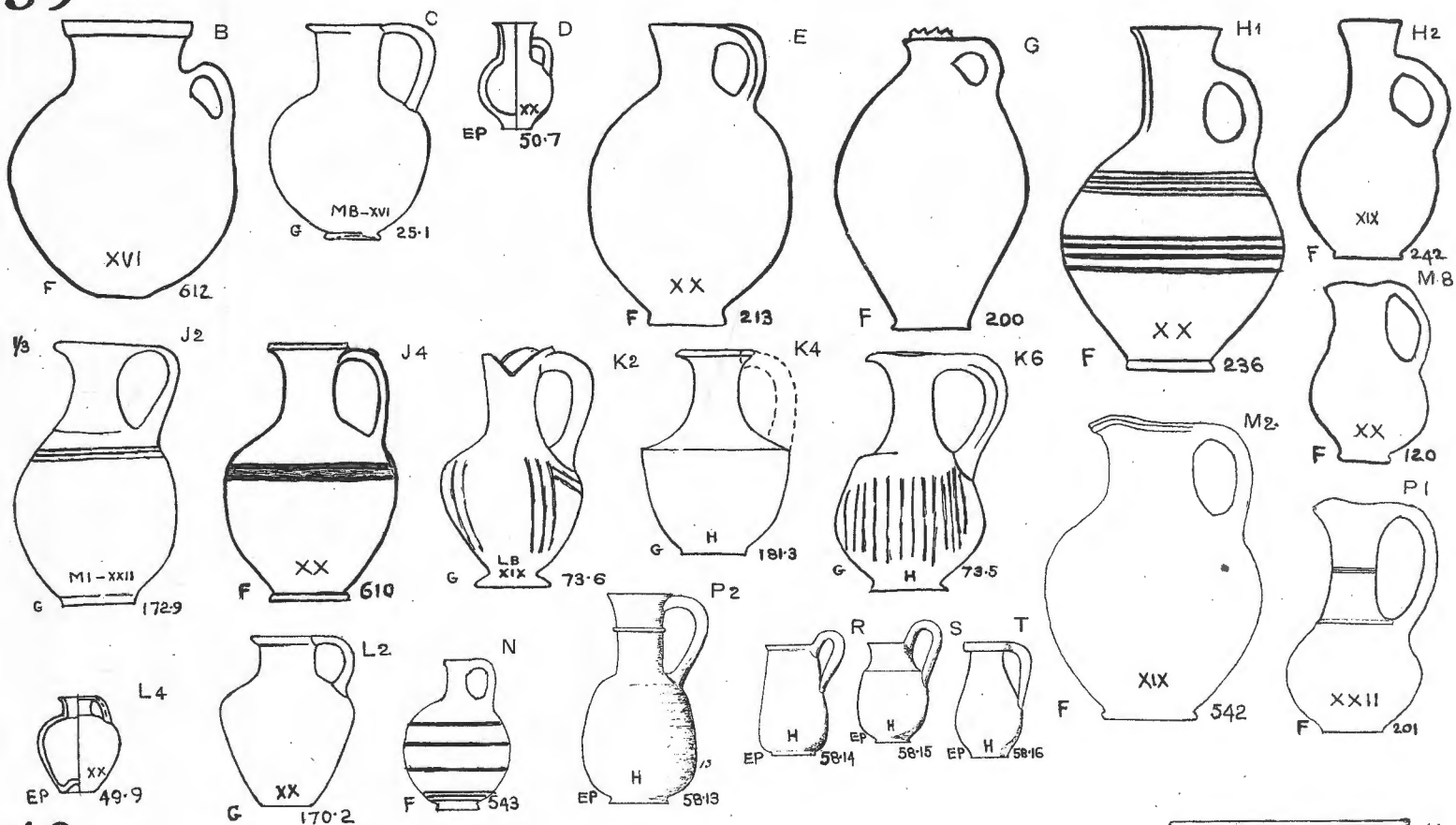
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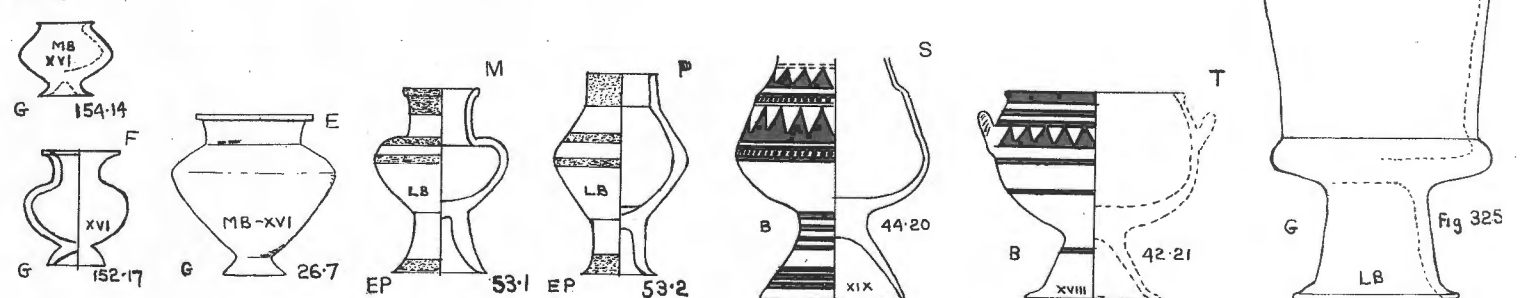
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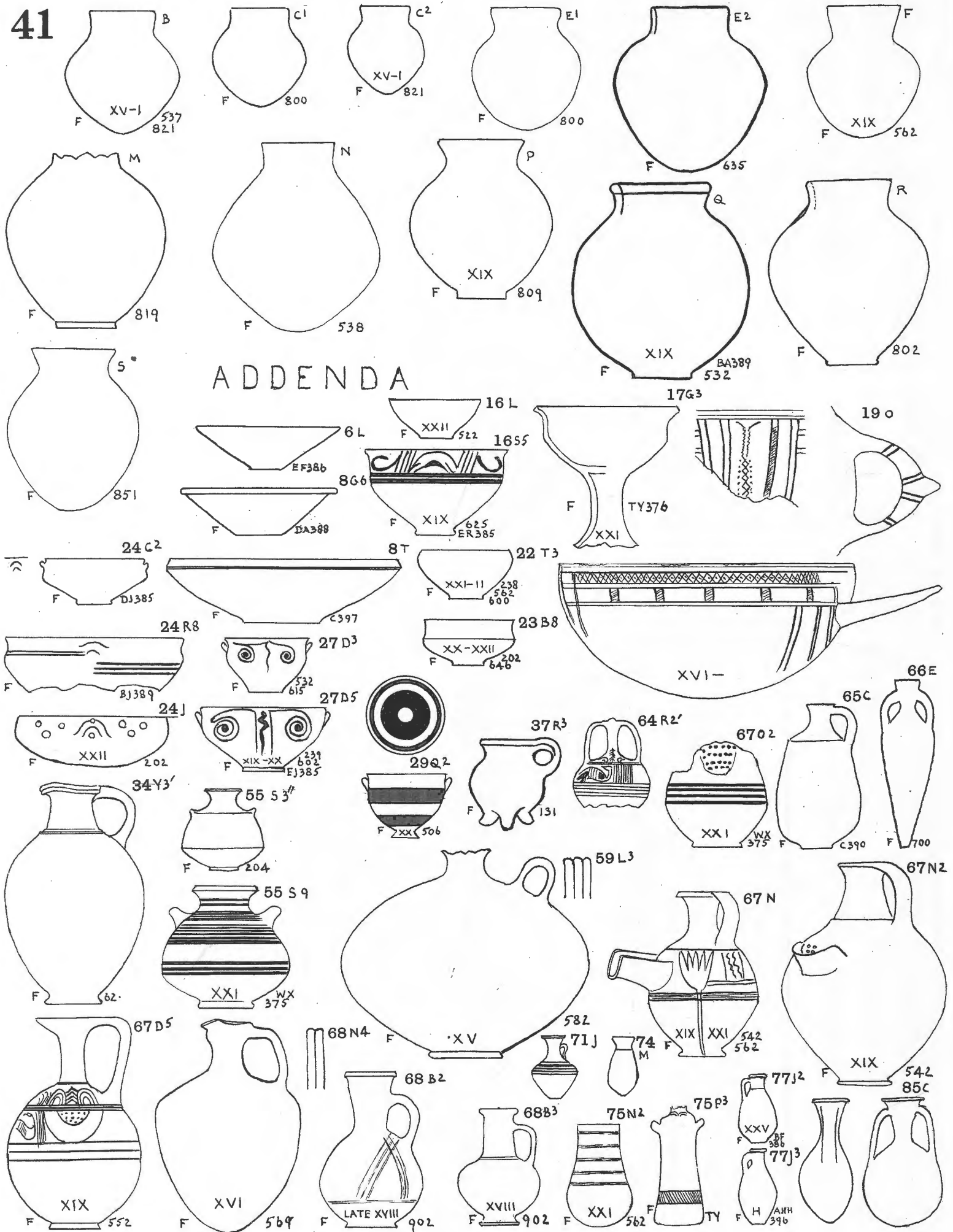
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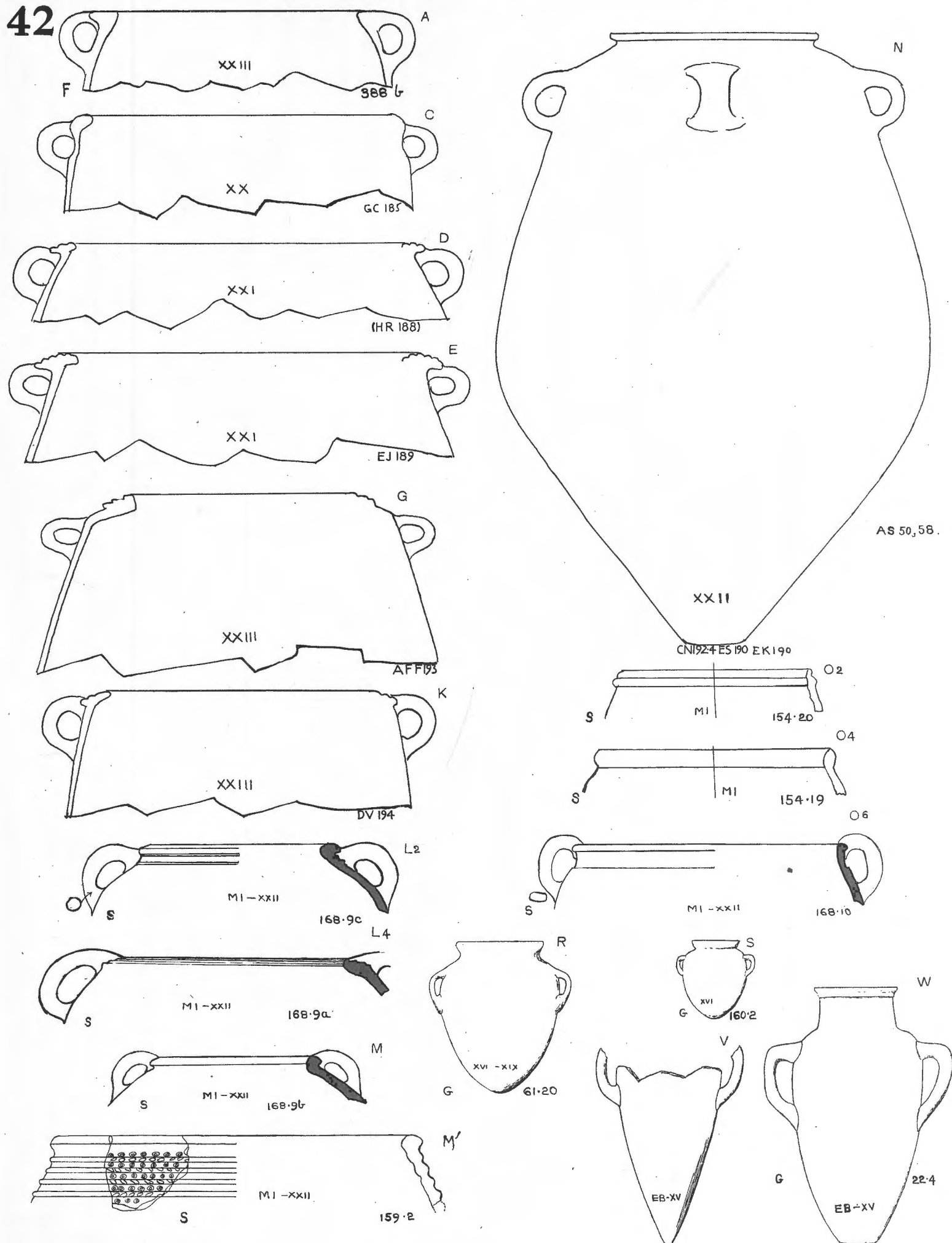


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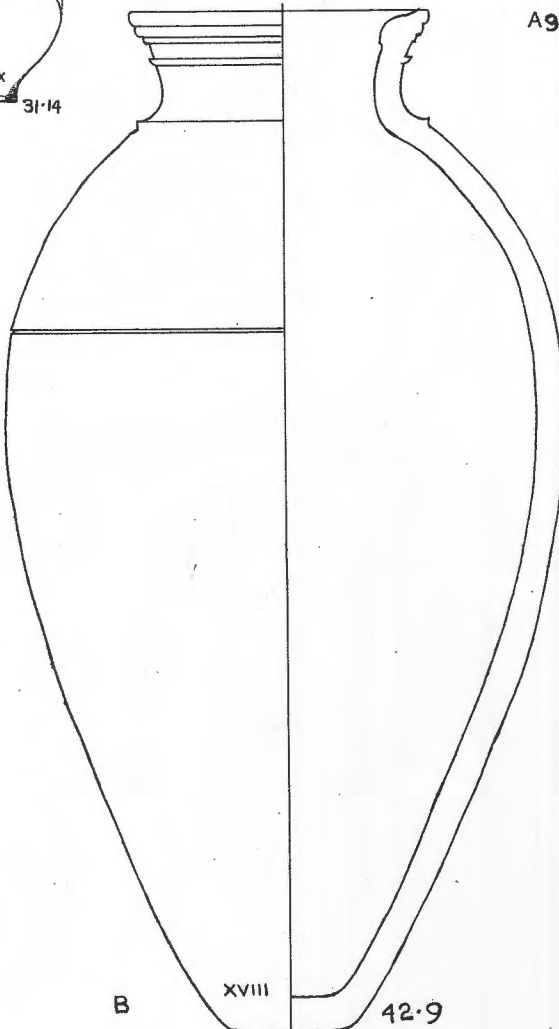
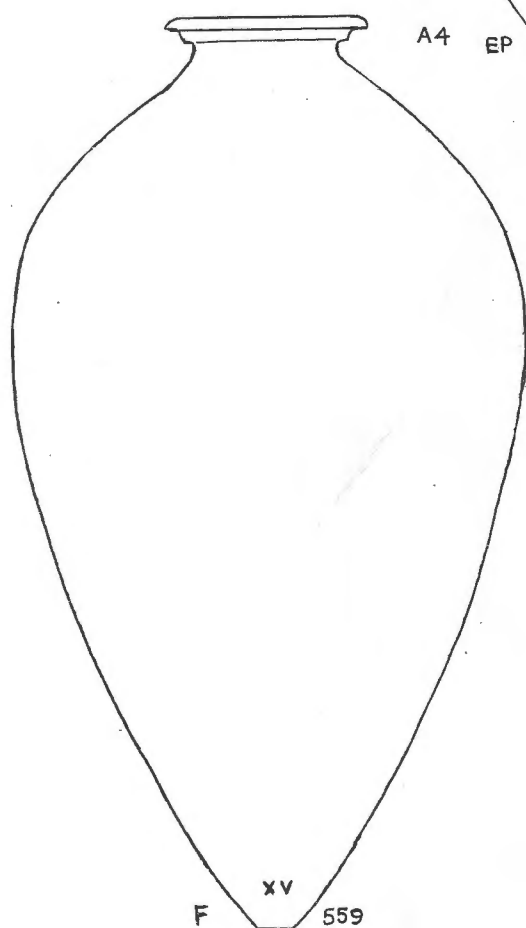
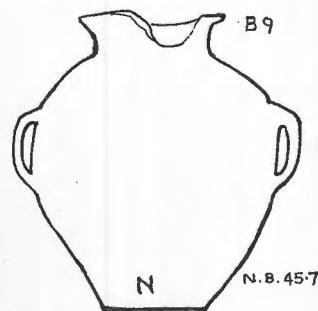
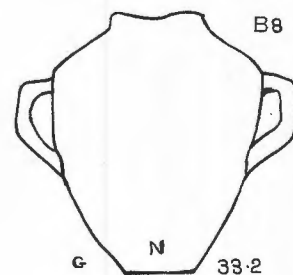
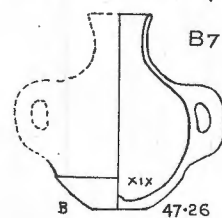
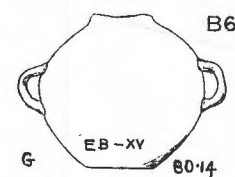
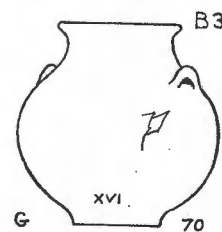
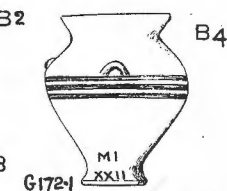
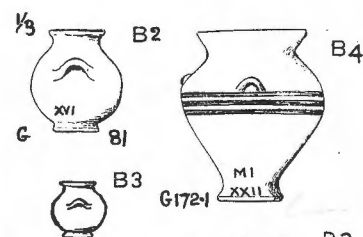
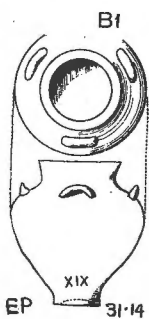
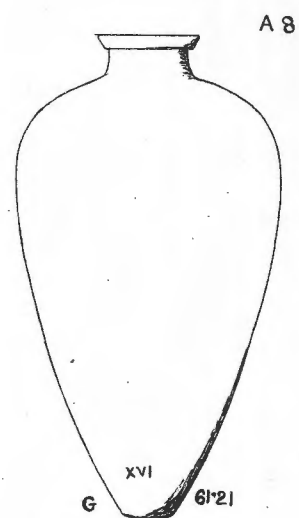
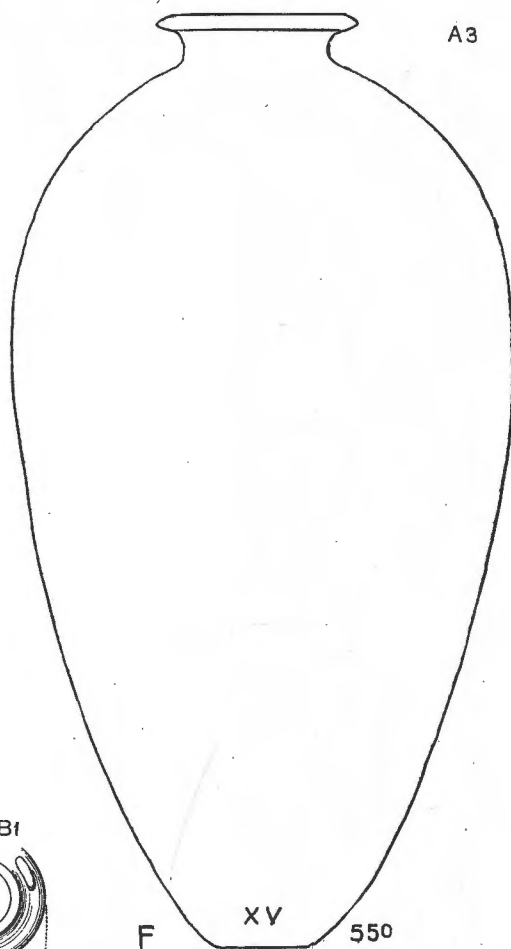
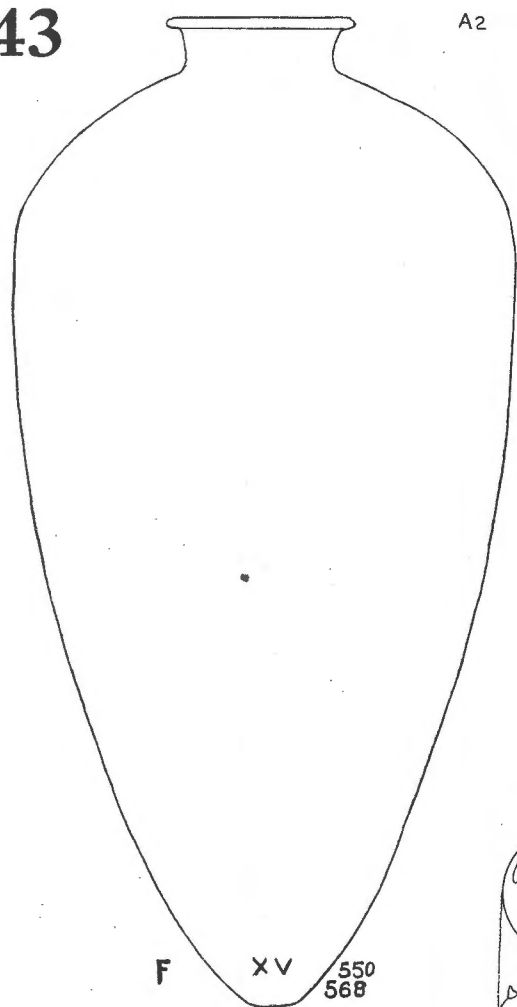


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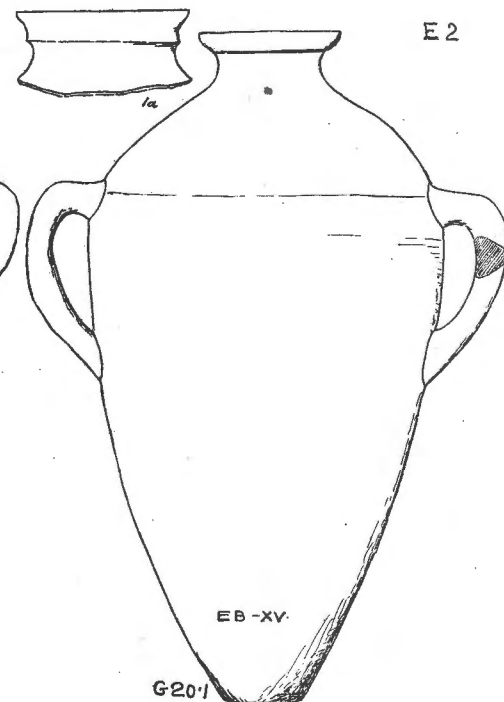
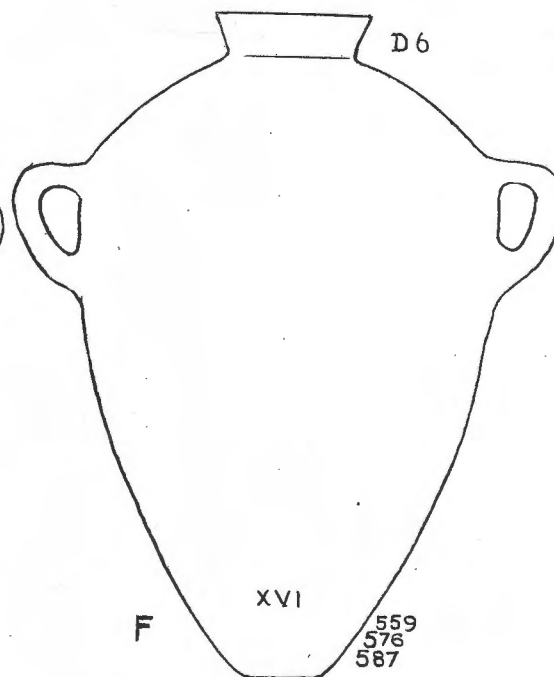
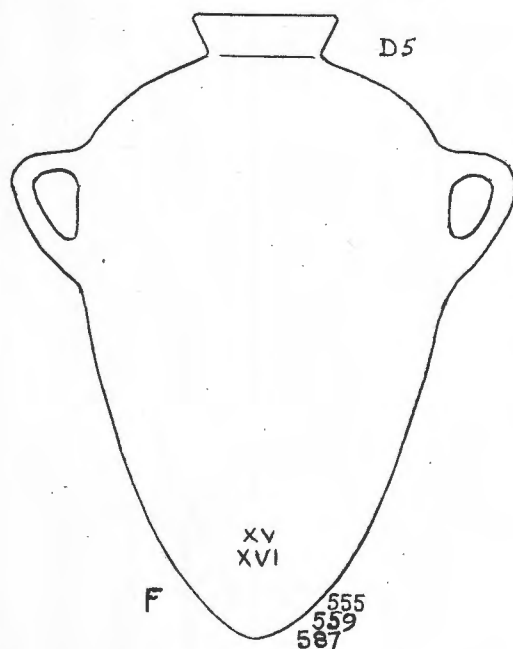
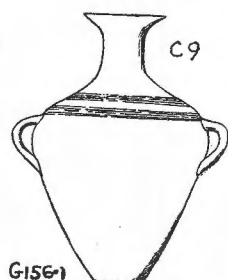
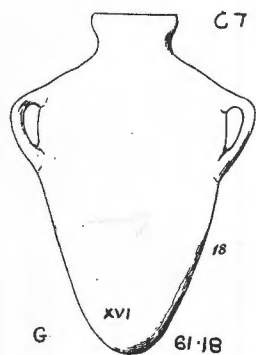
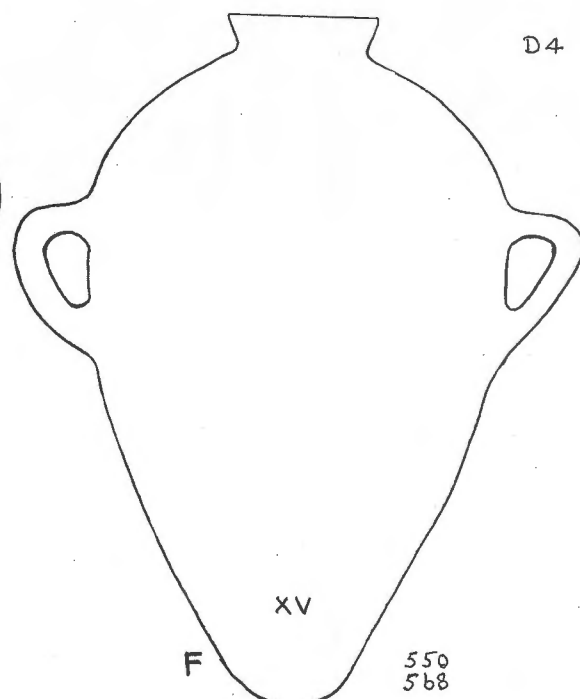
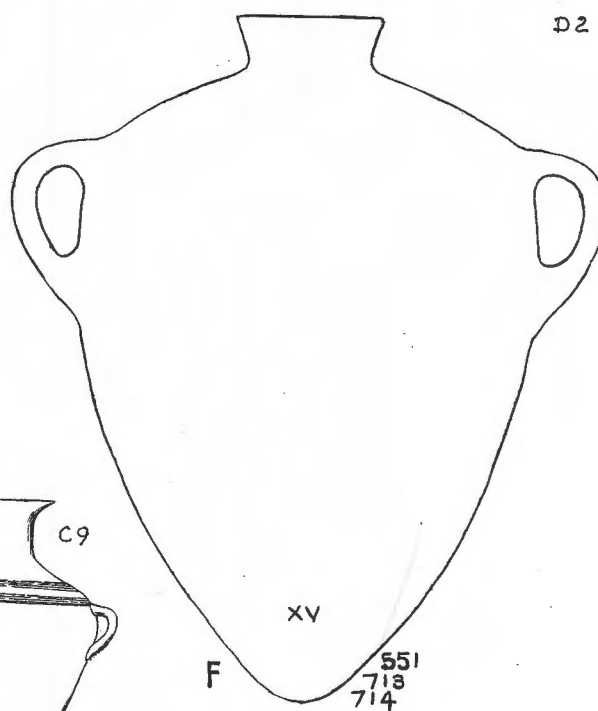
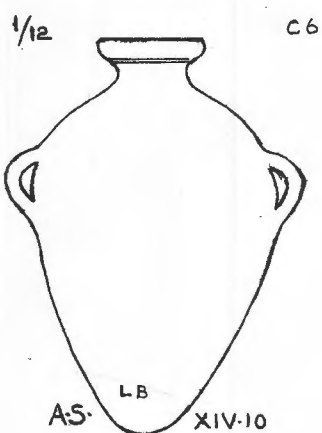
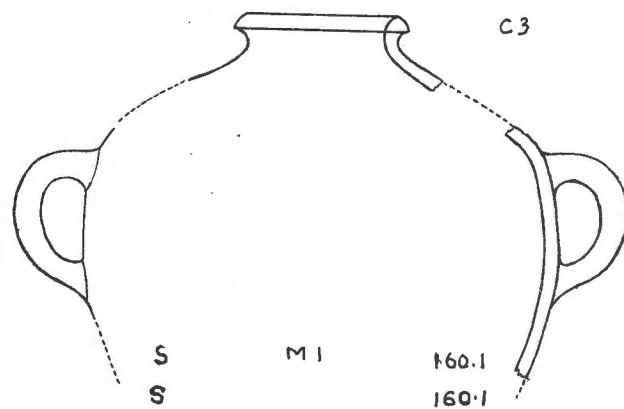
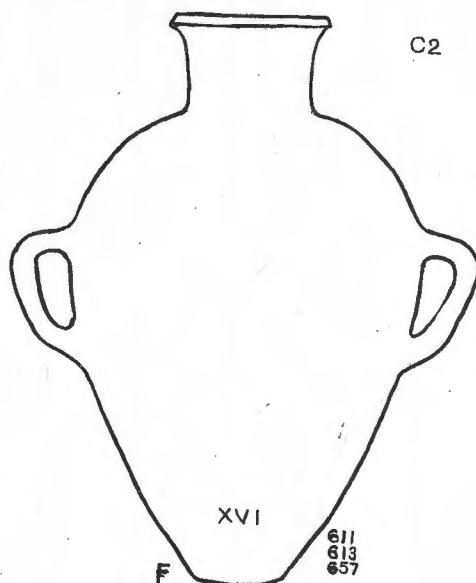
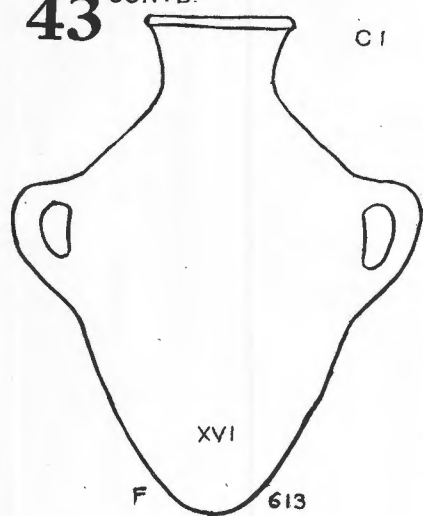
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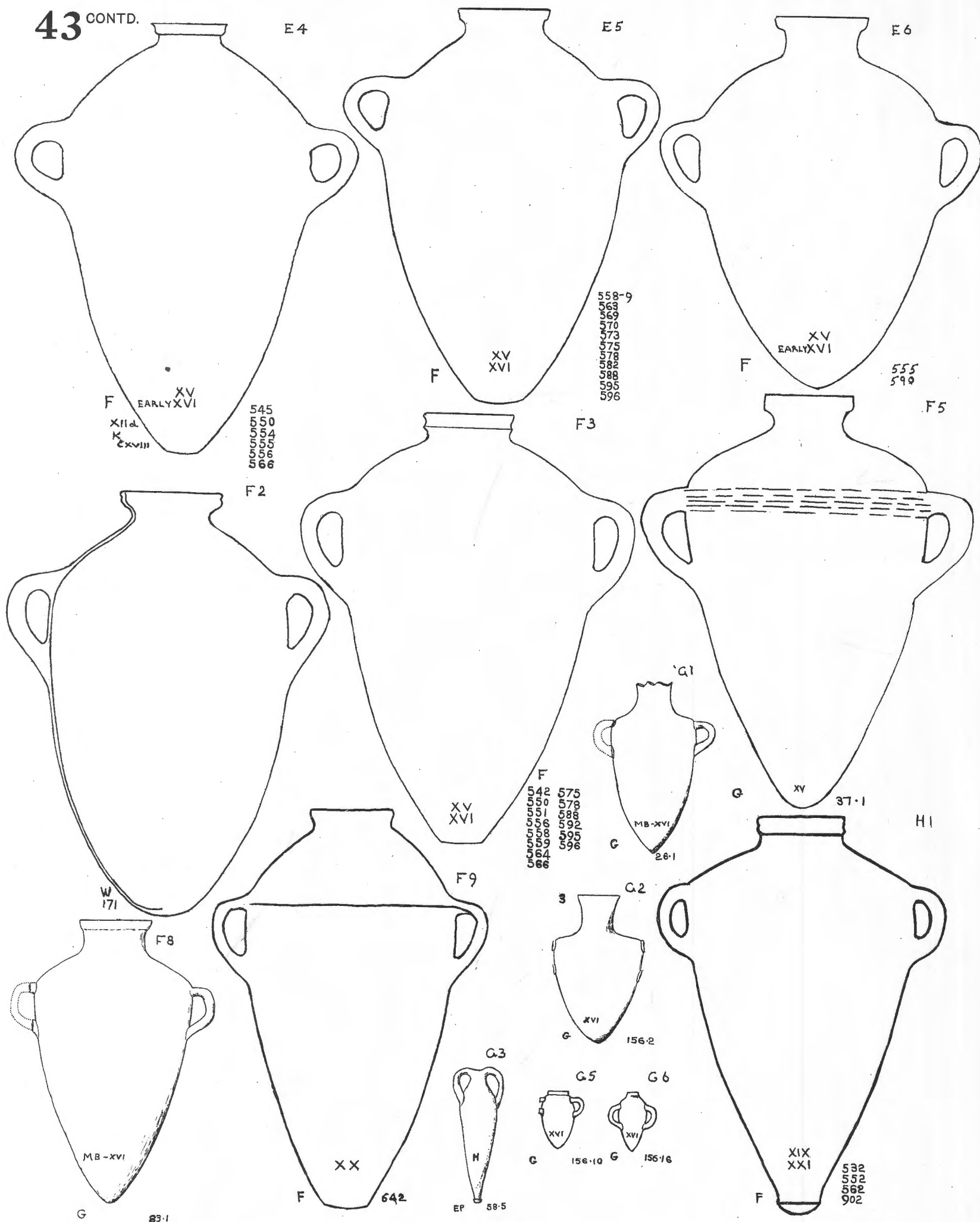


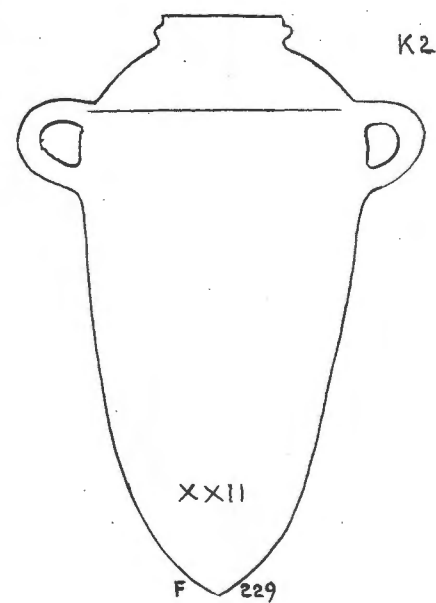
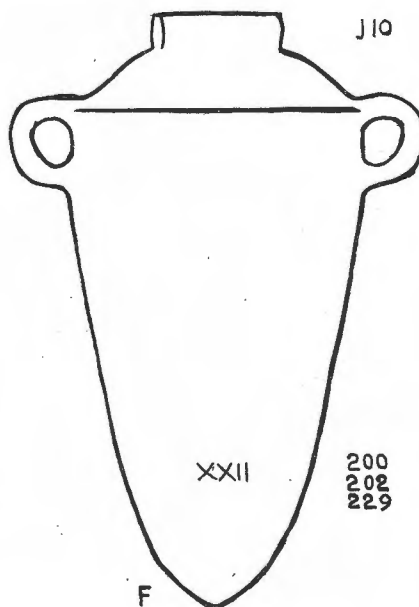
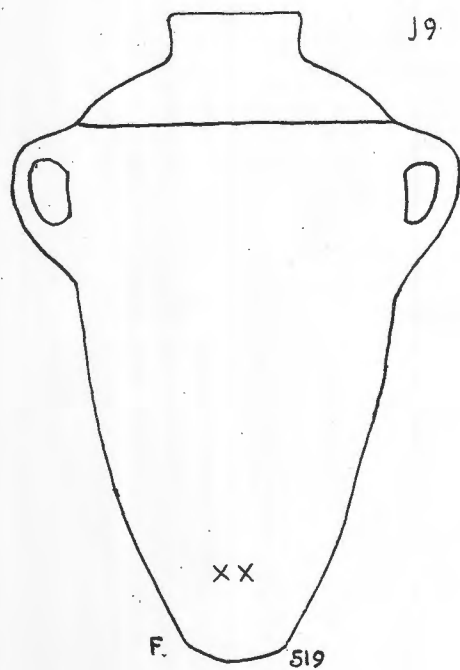
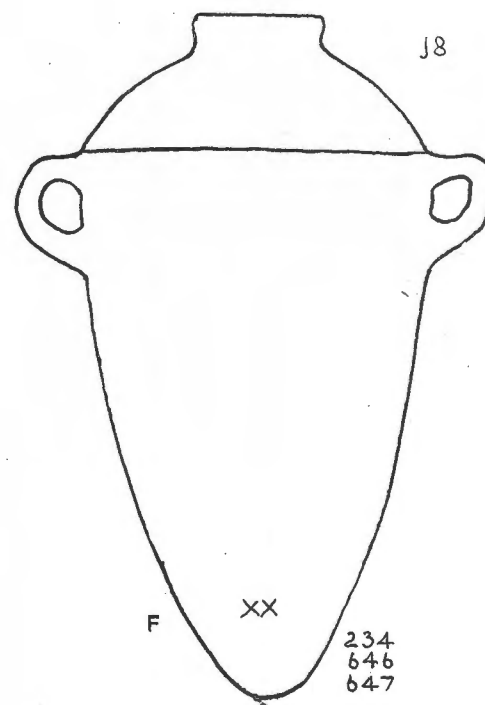
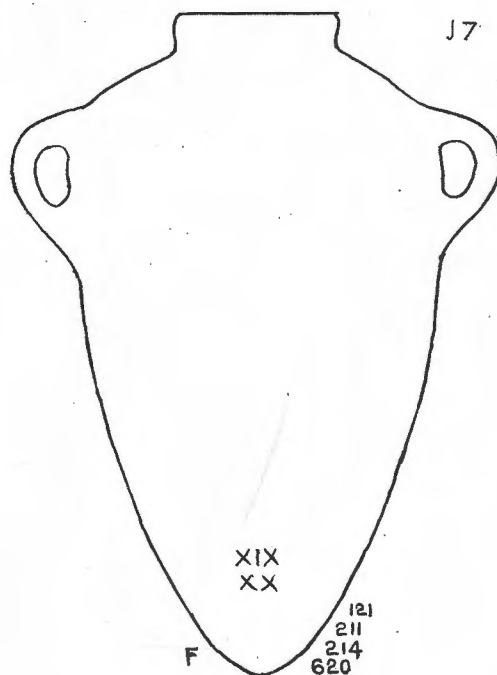
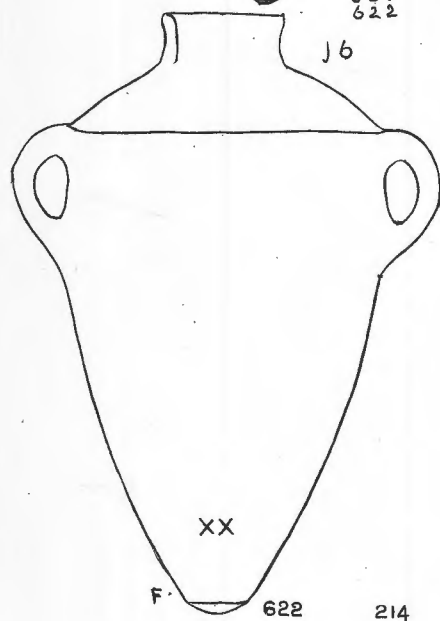
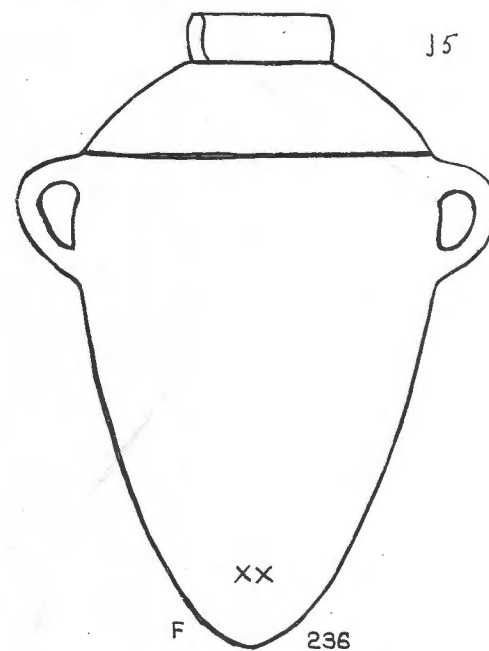
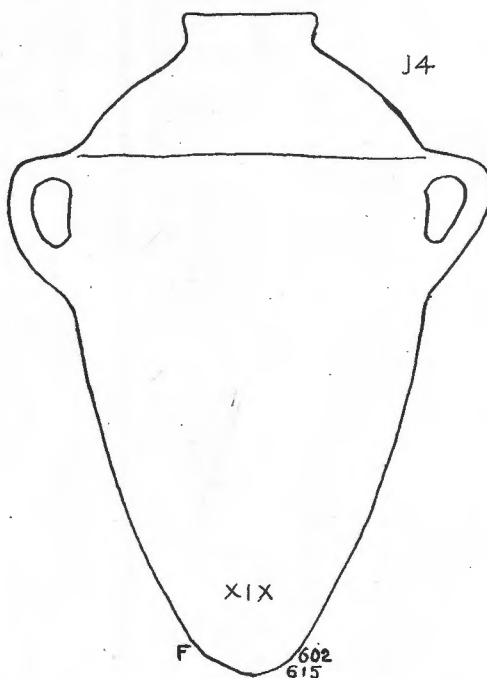
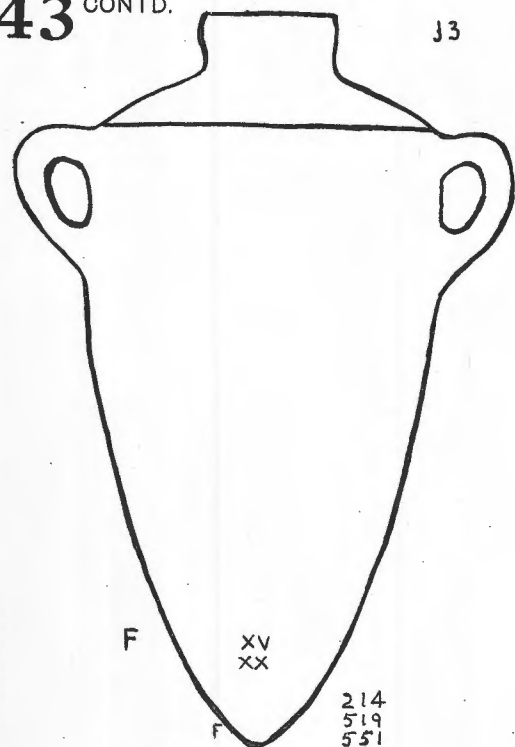
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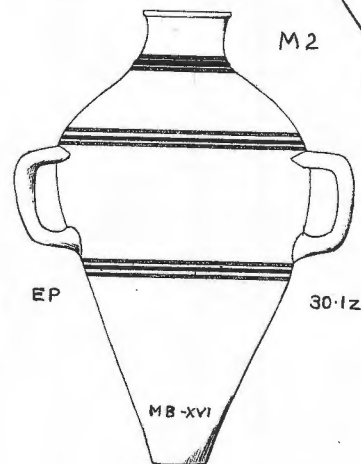
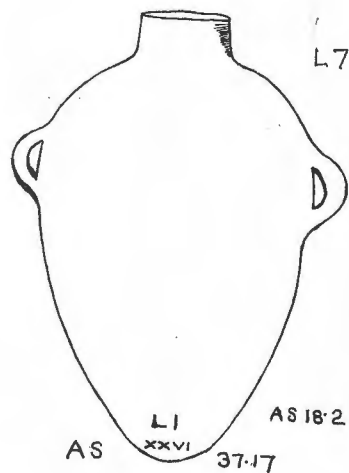
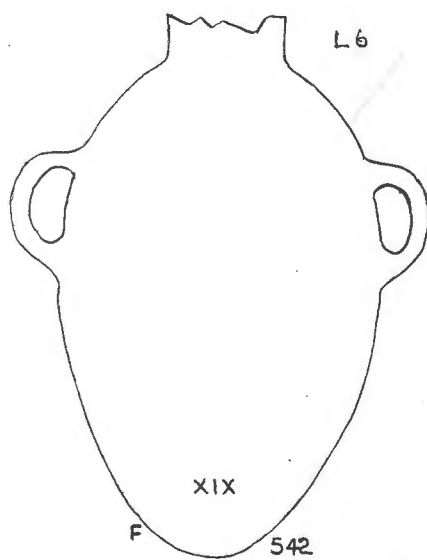
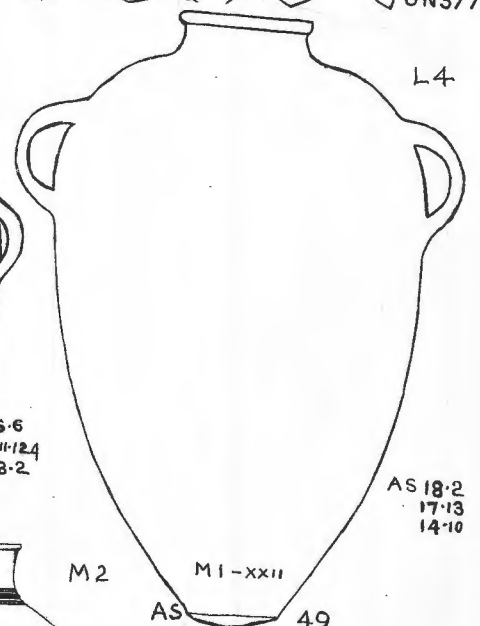
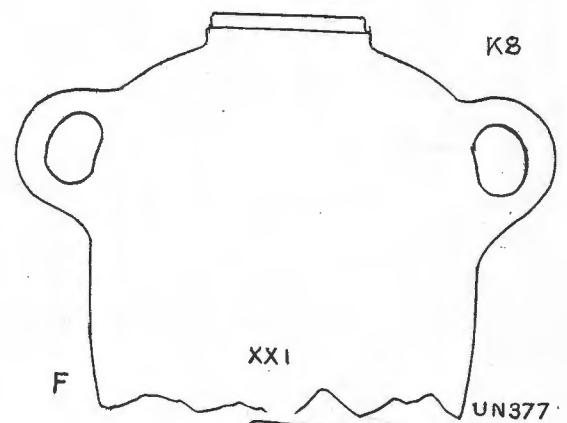
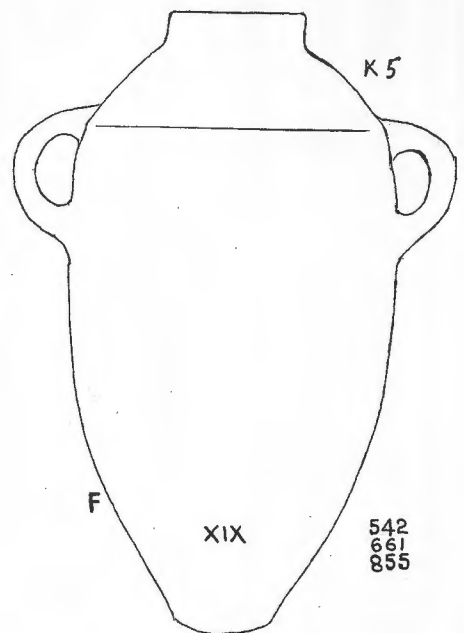
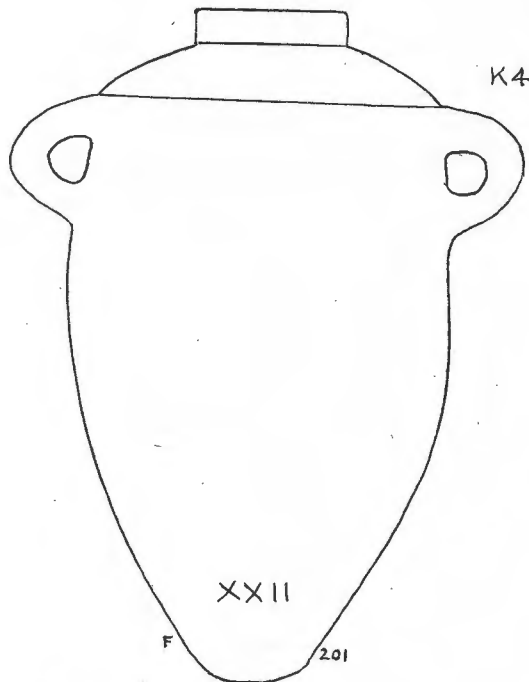
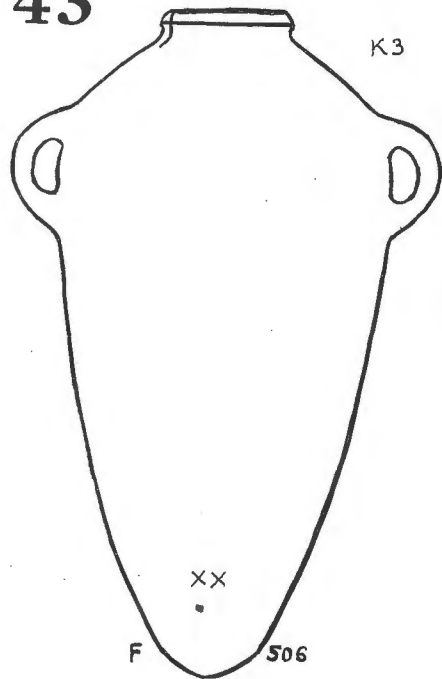


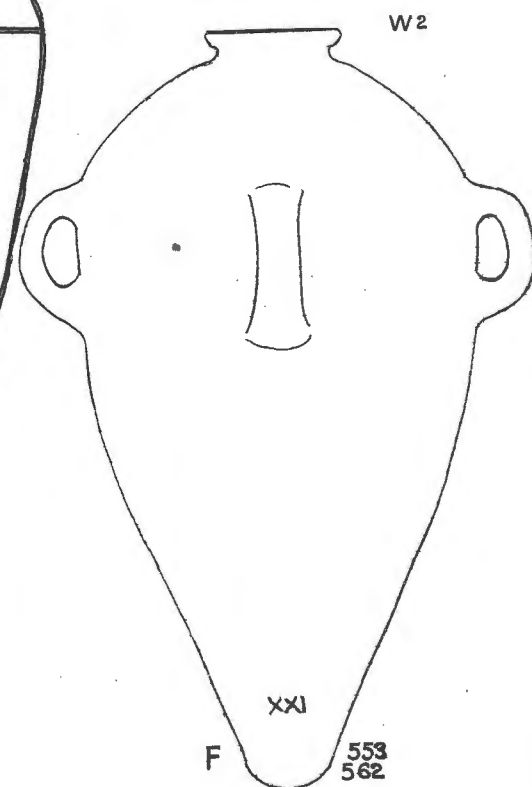
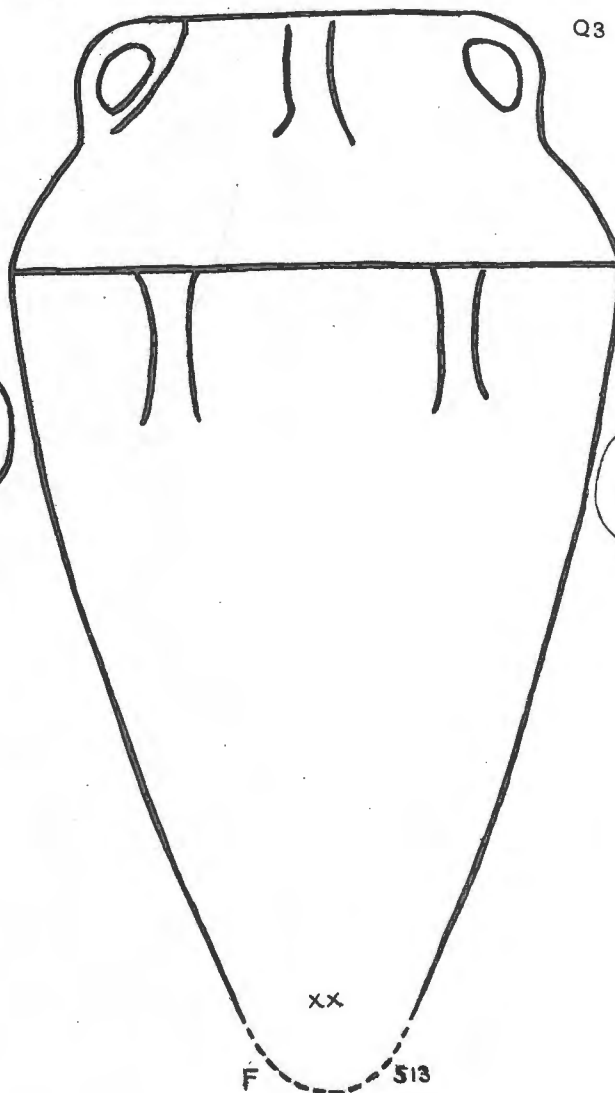
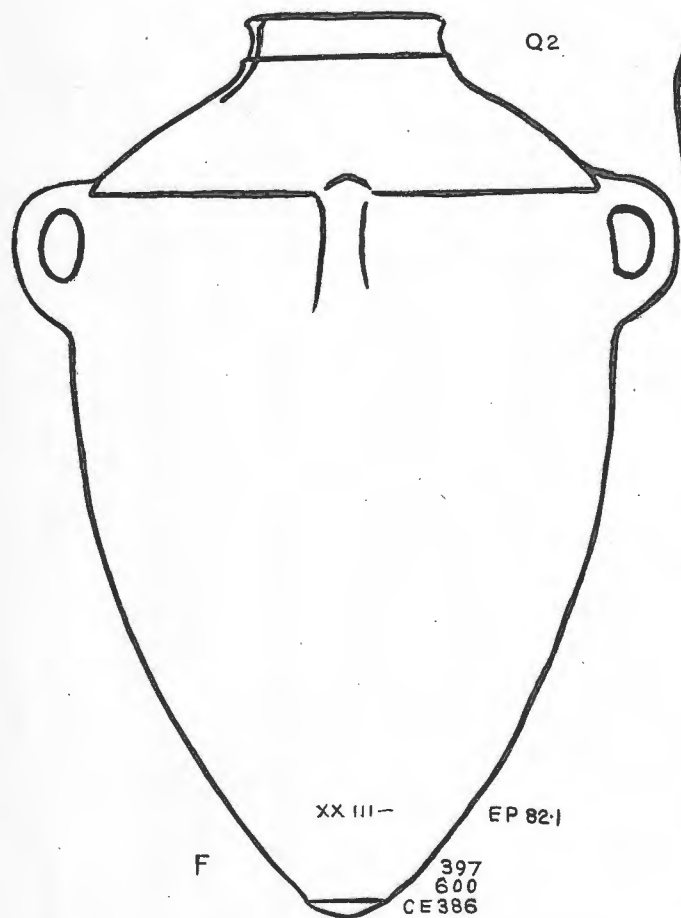
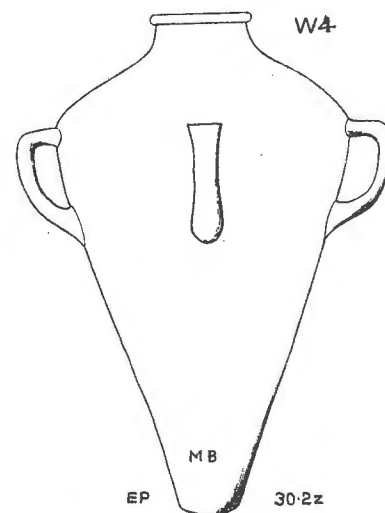
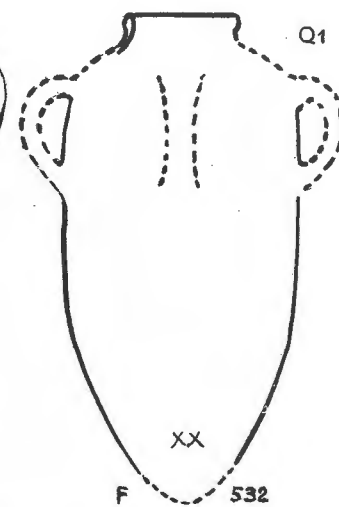
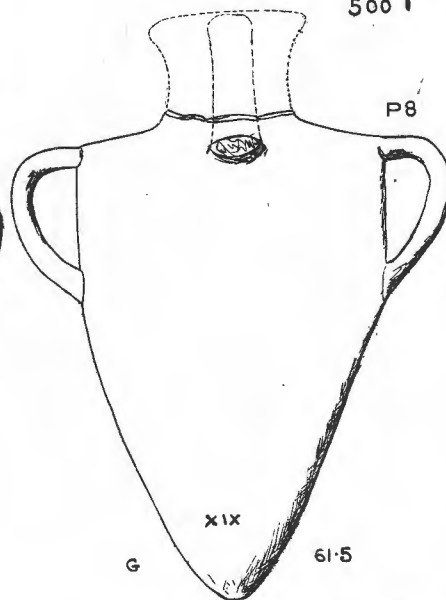
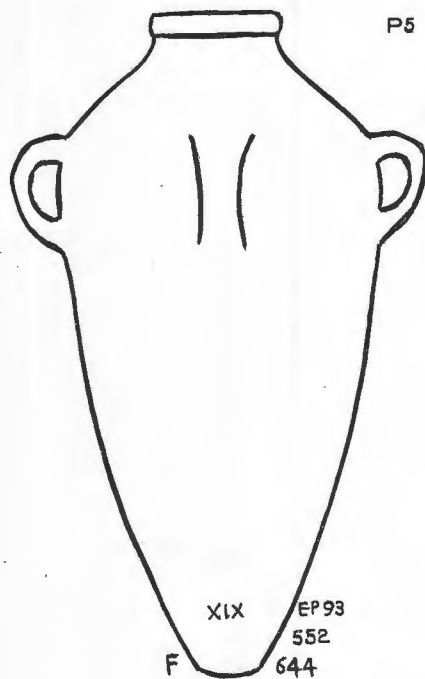
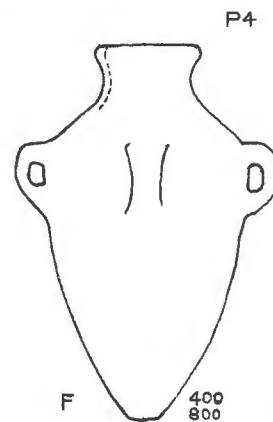
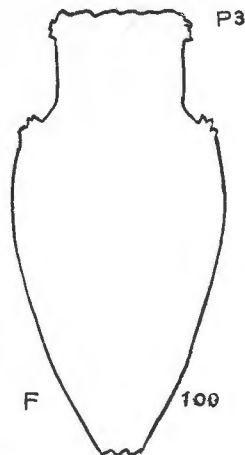
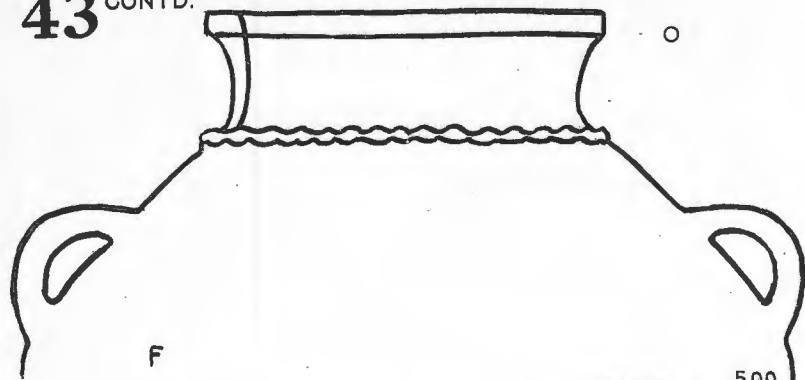
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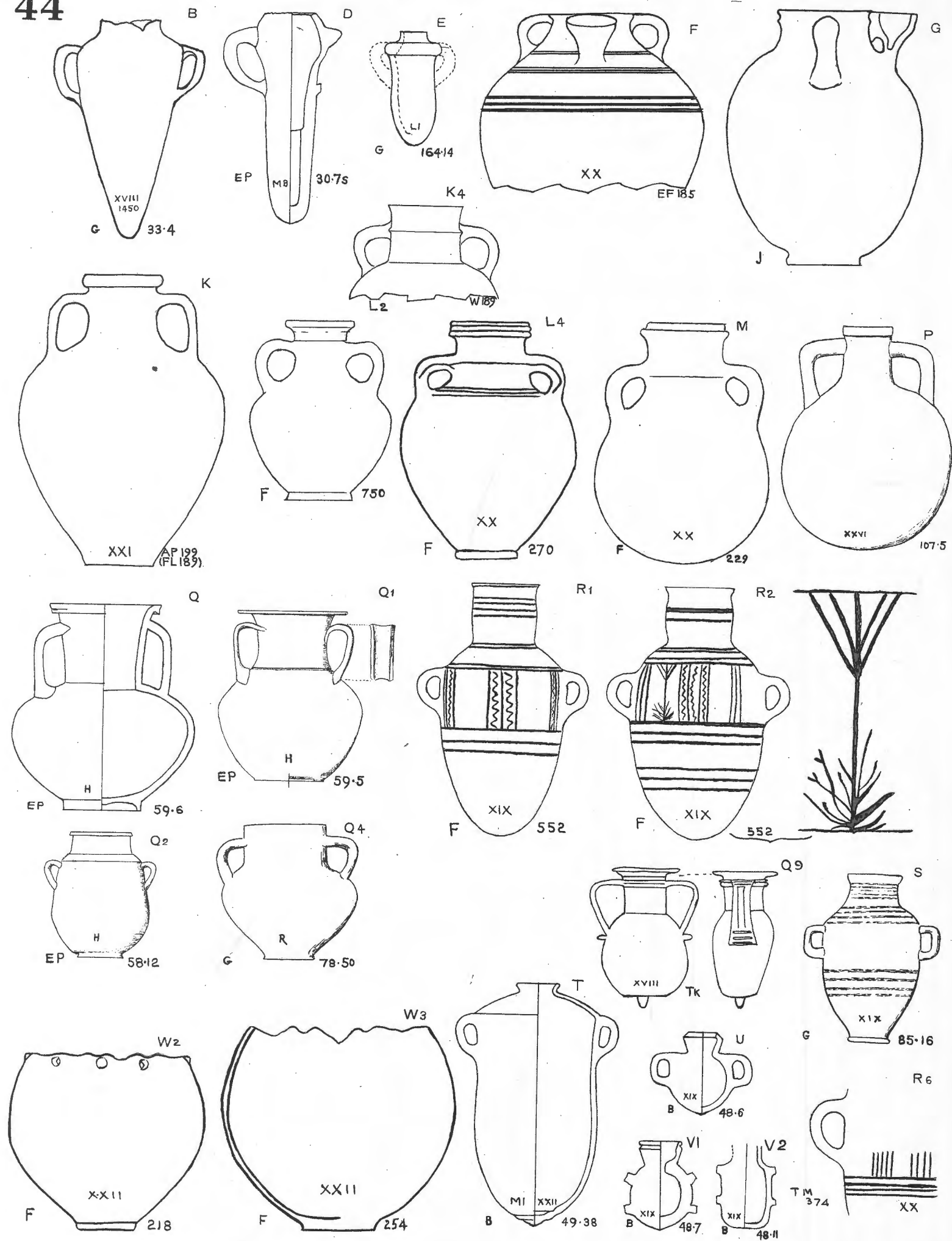


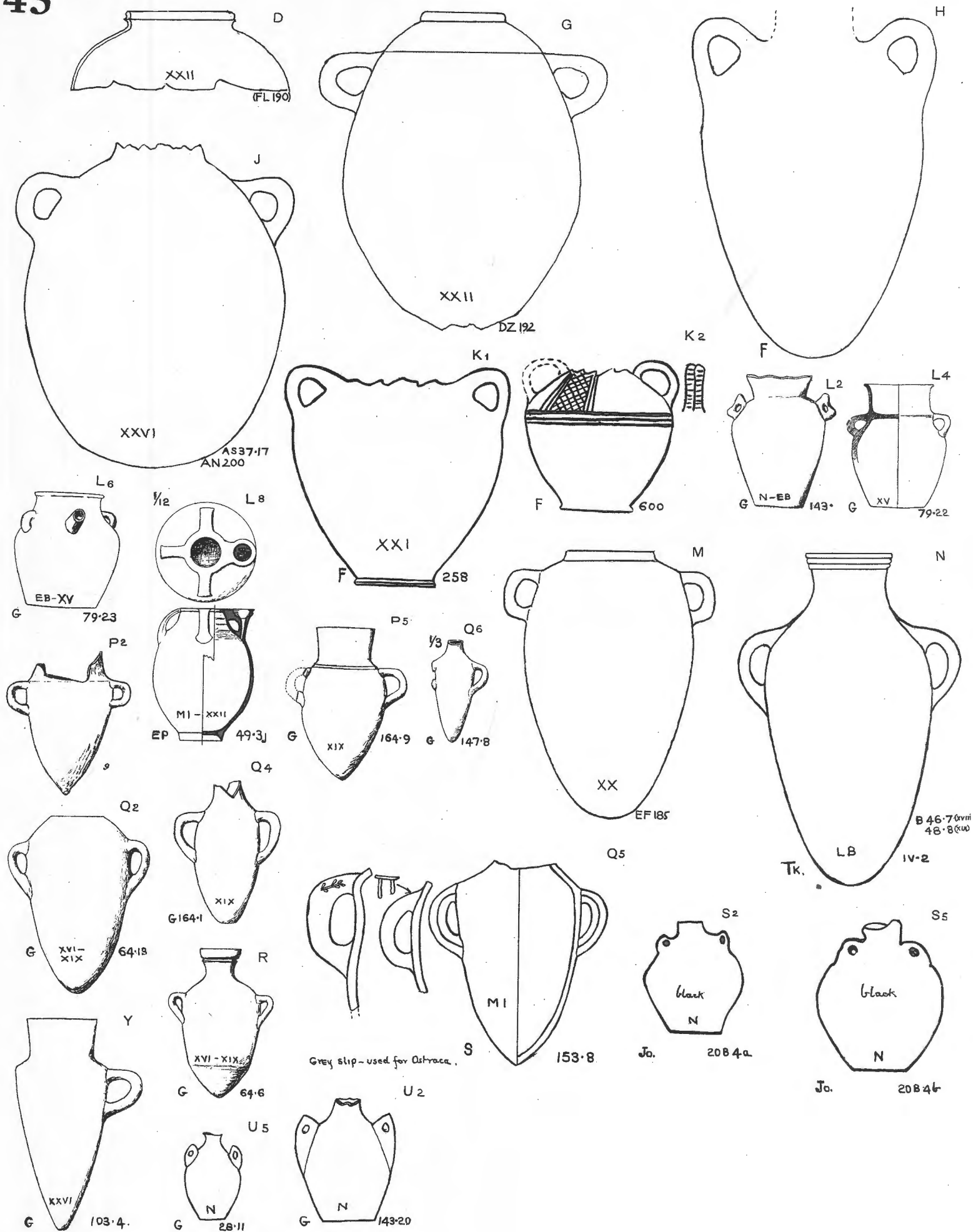




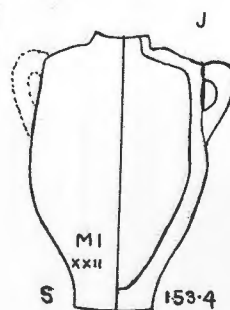
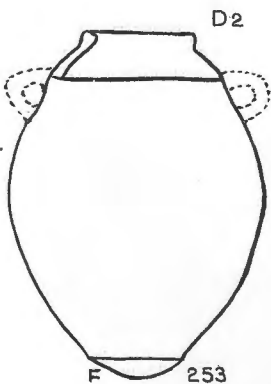
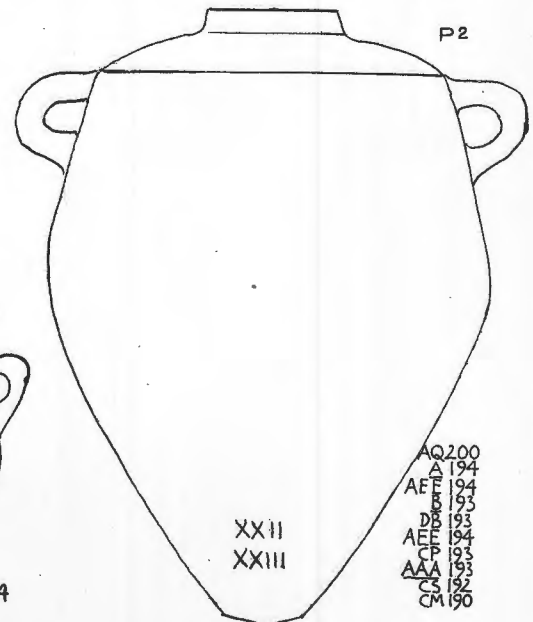
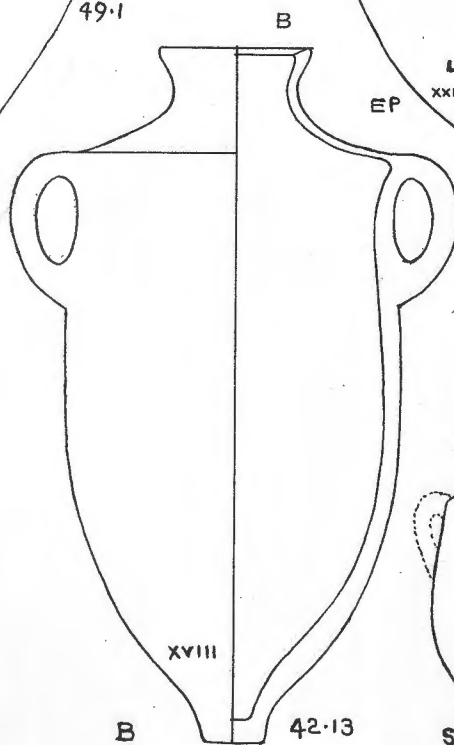
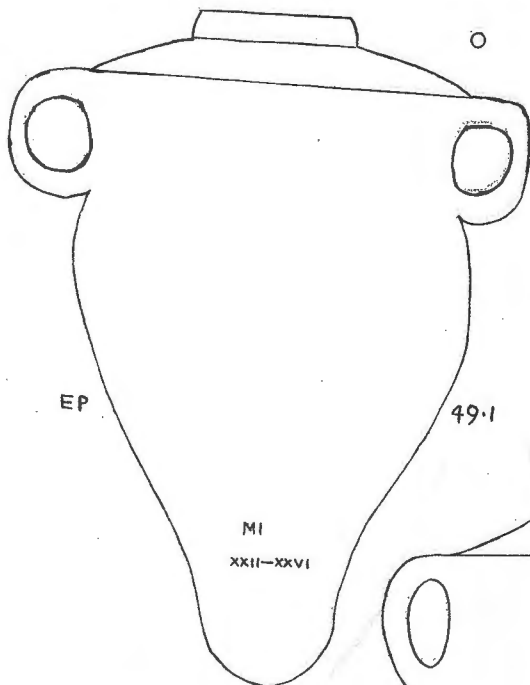
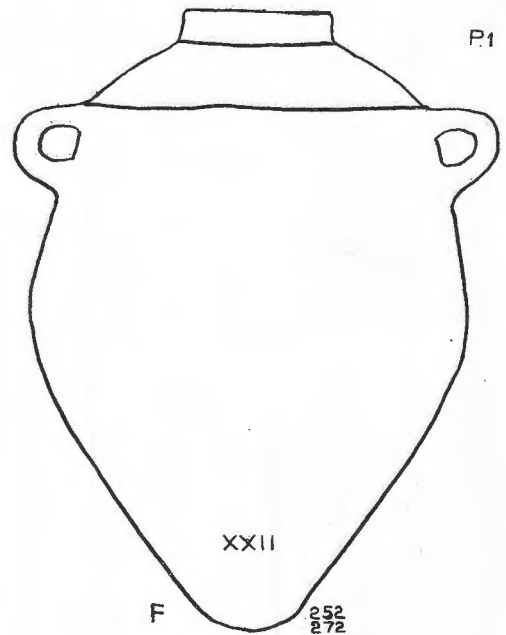
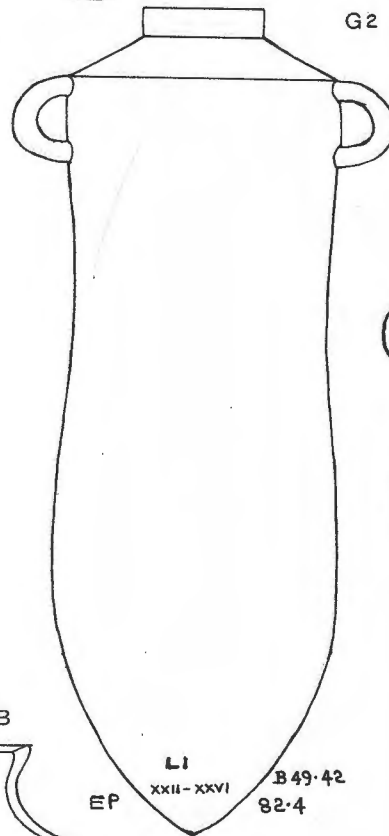
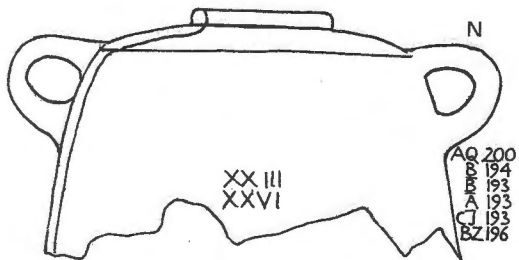
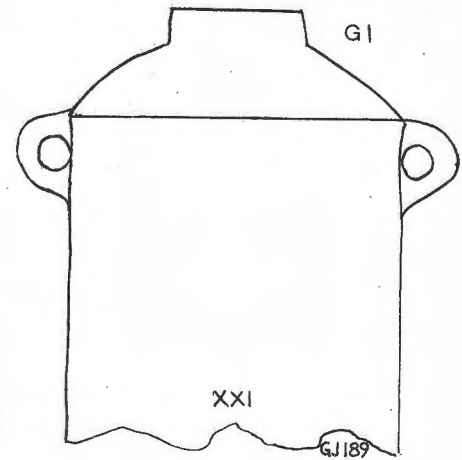
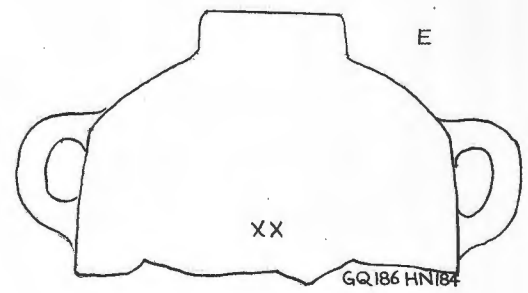
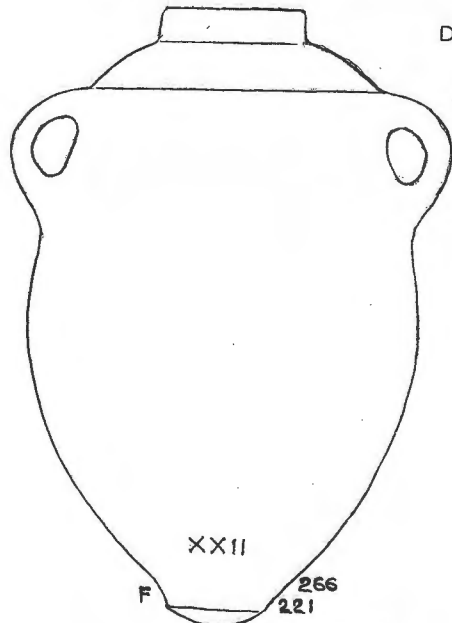
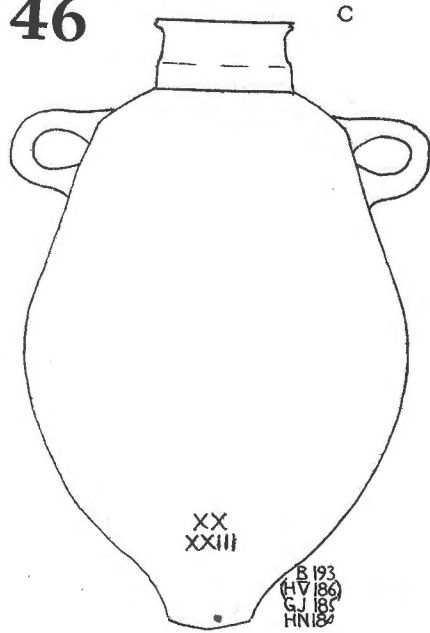






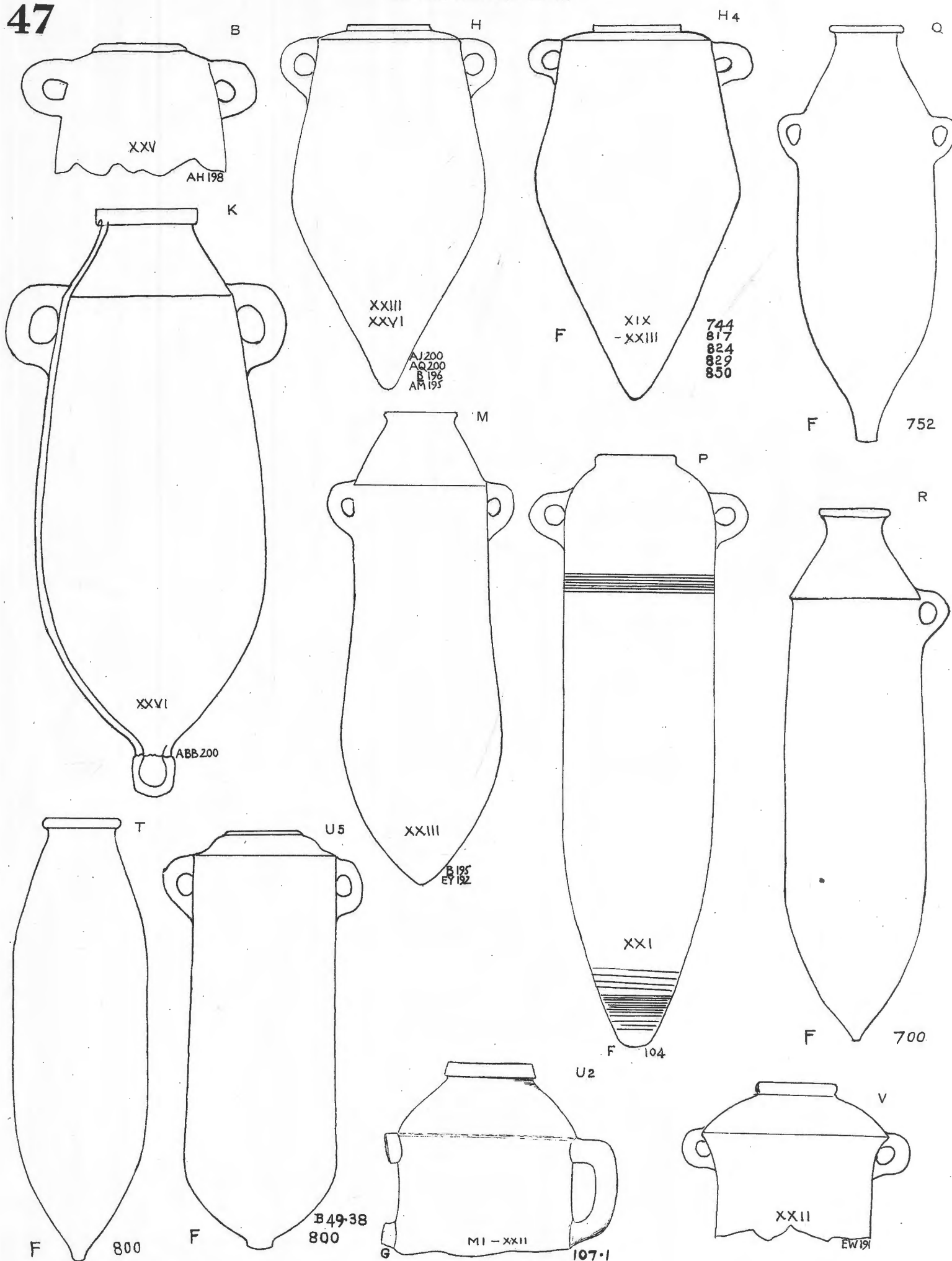


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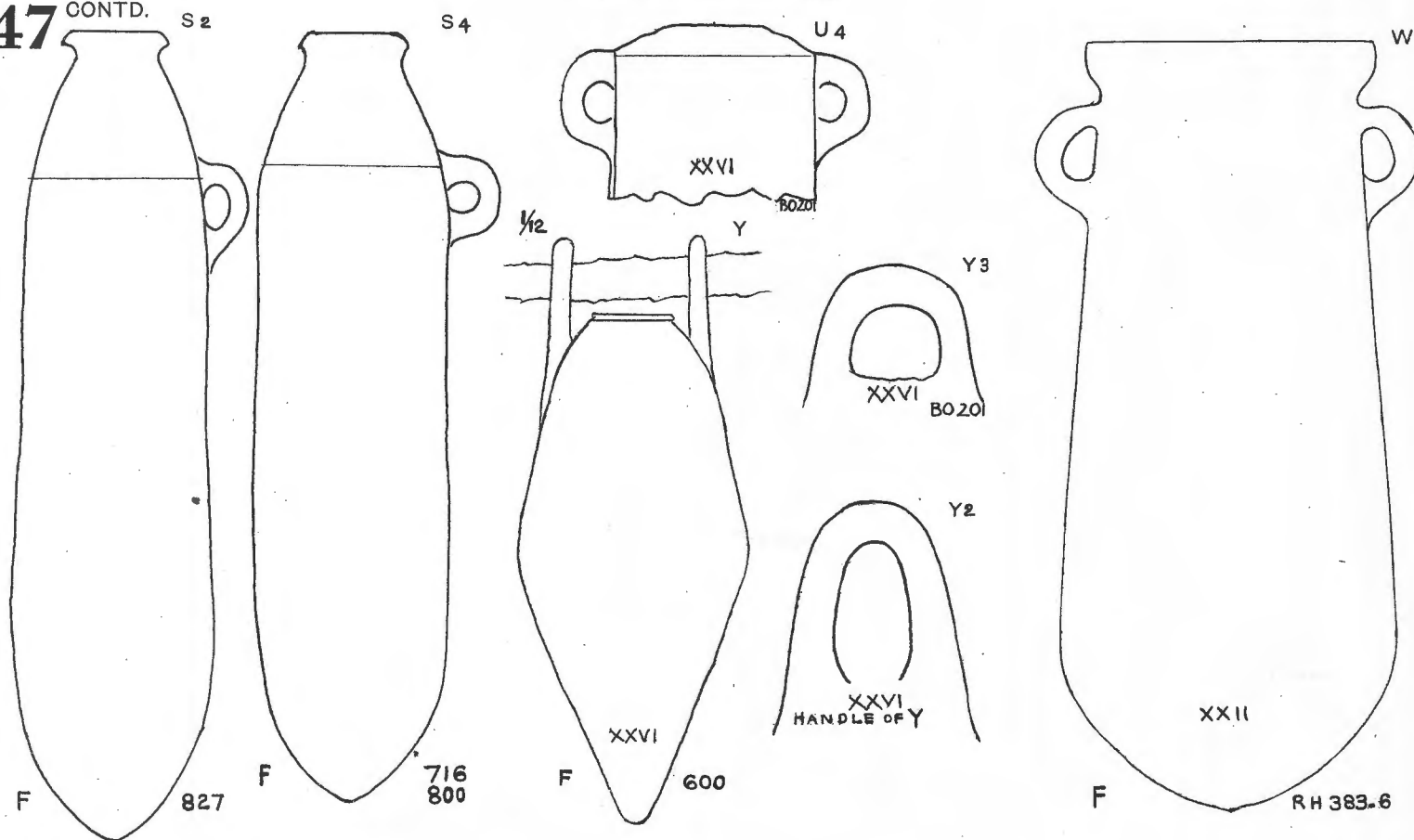
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47 AMPHORAE, LONG

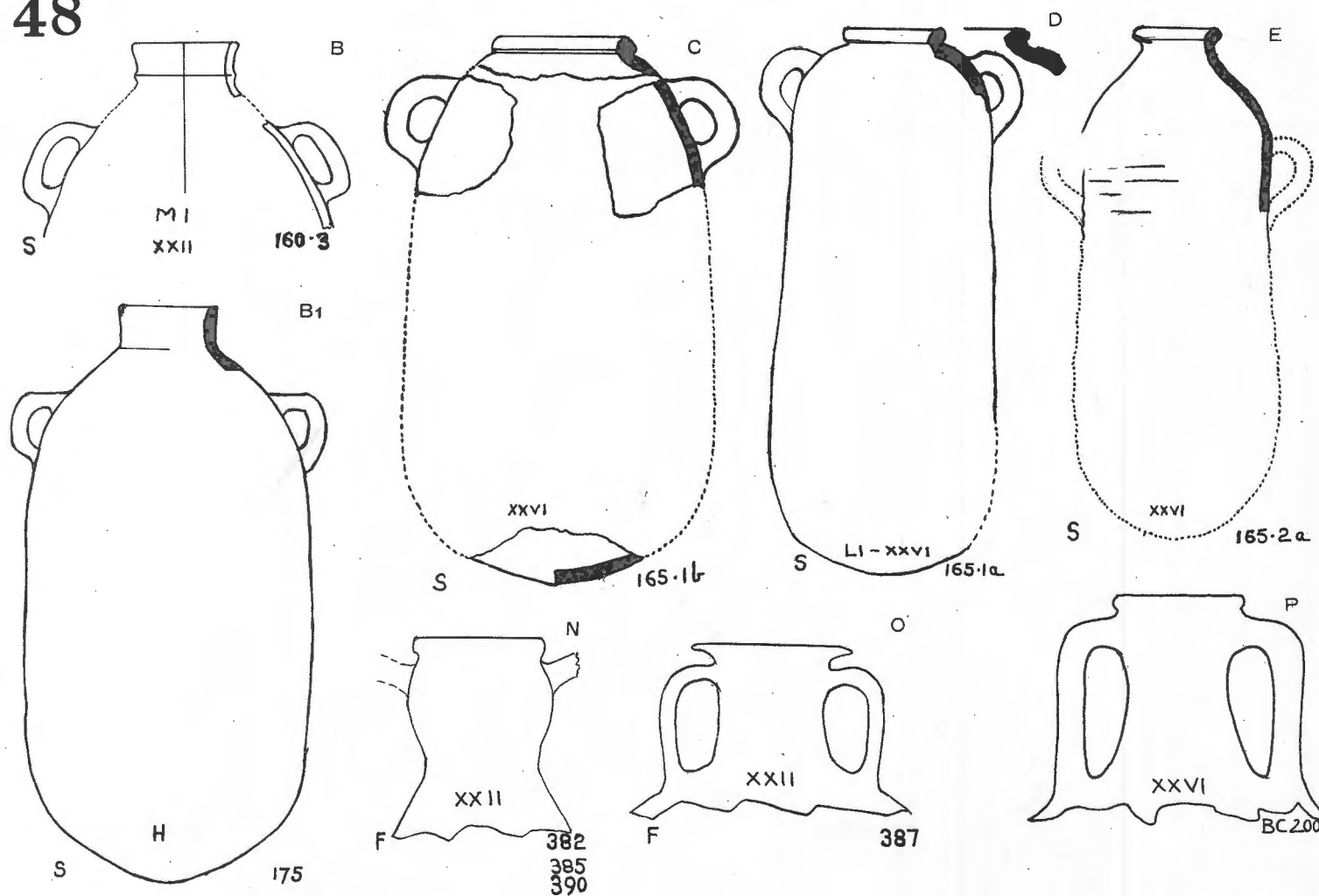


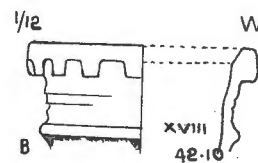
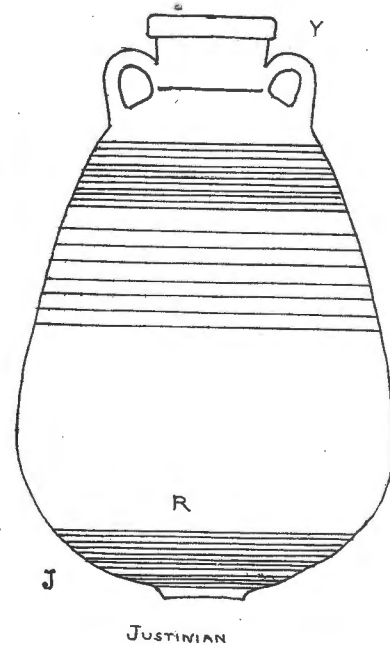
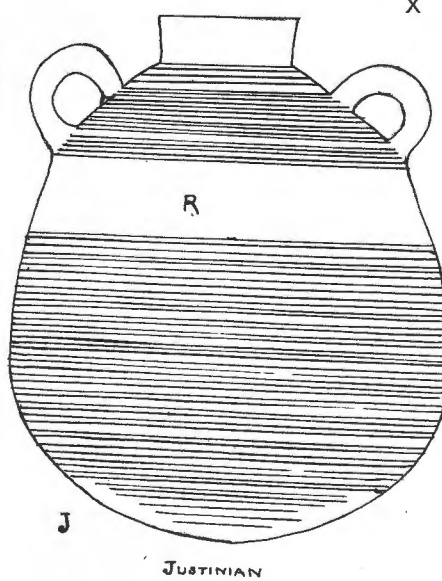
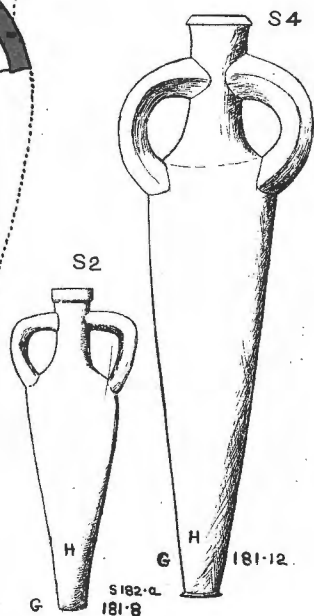
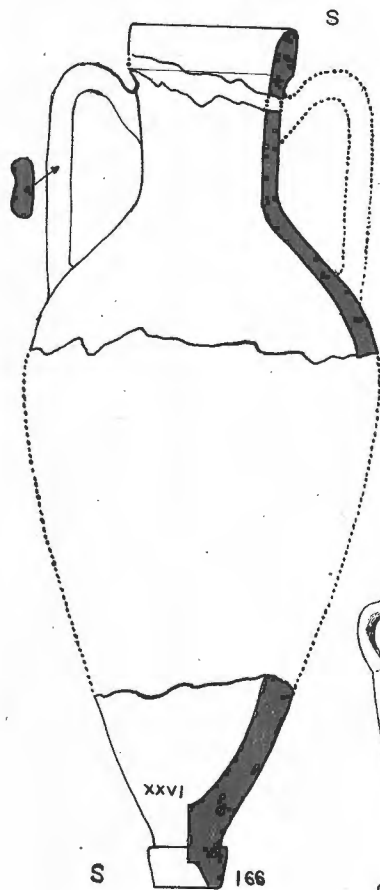
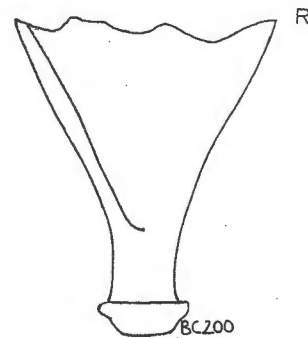
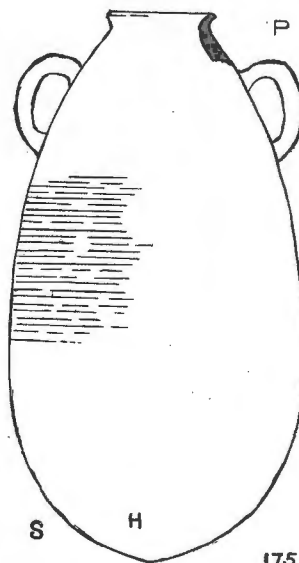
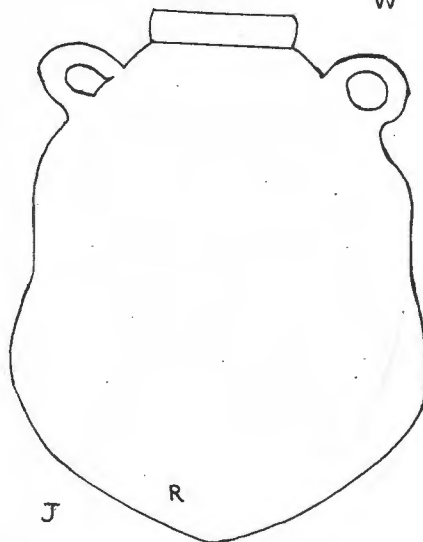
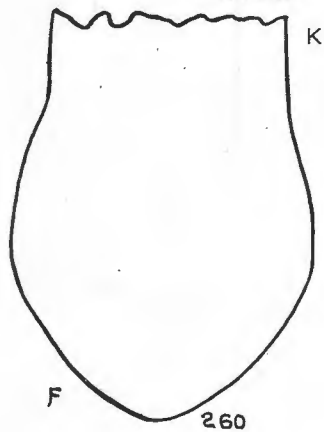
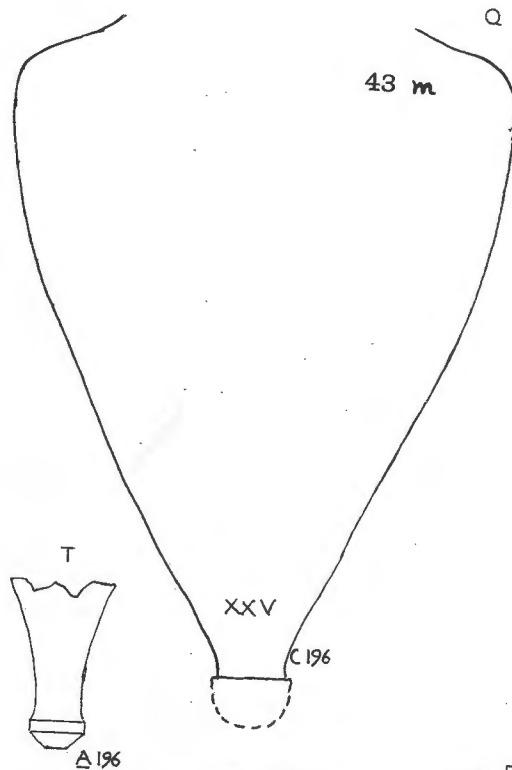
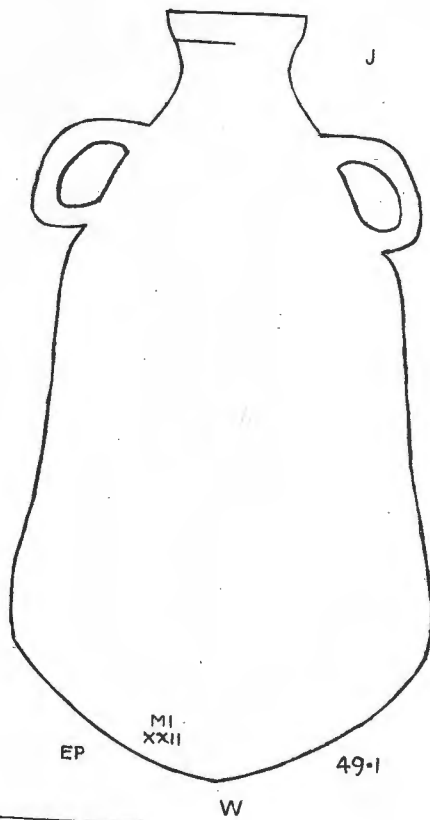
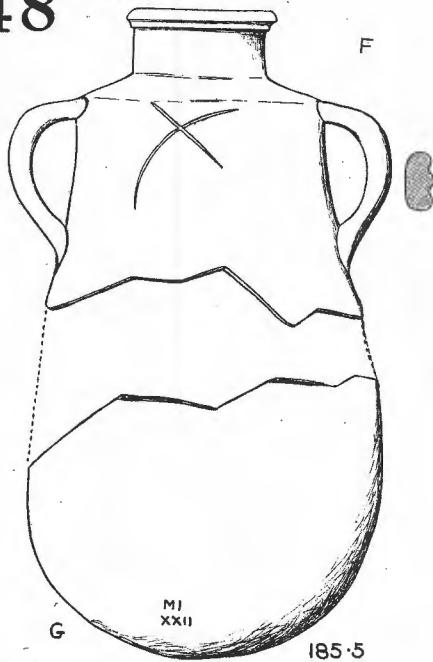
48 LATE AMPHORAE

47 CONTD.



48





JUSTINIAN

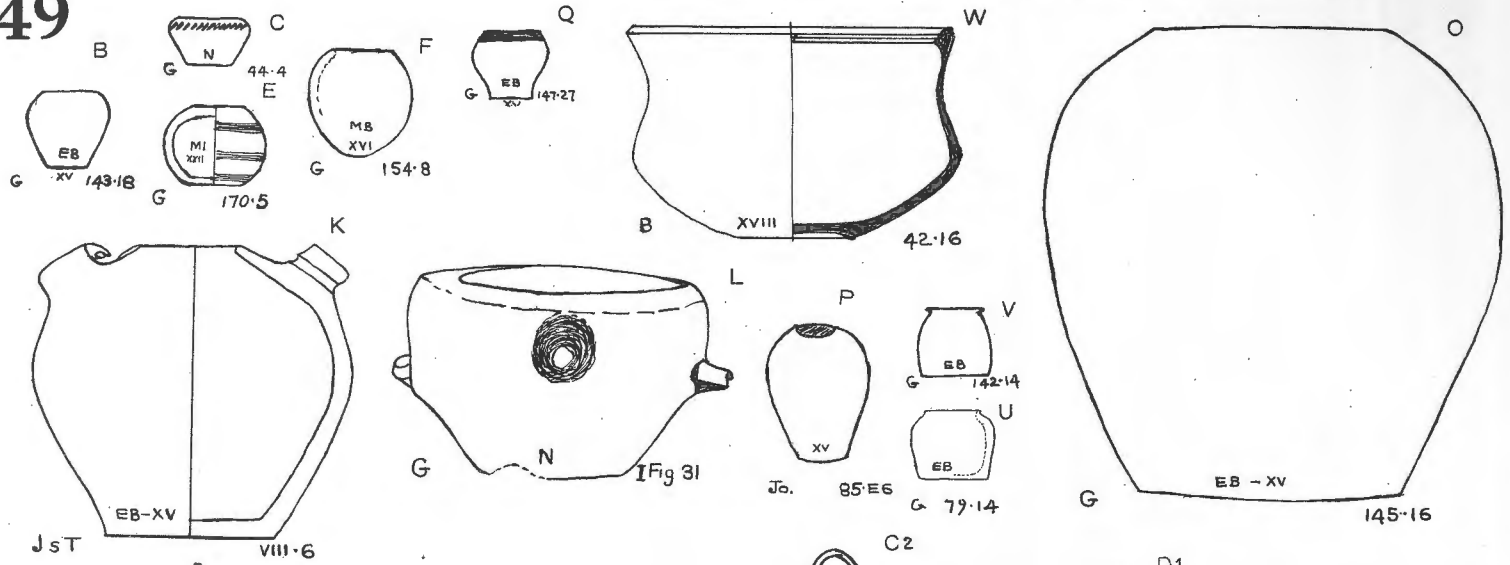
JUSTINIAN

49 VARIOUS

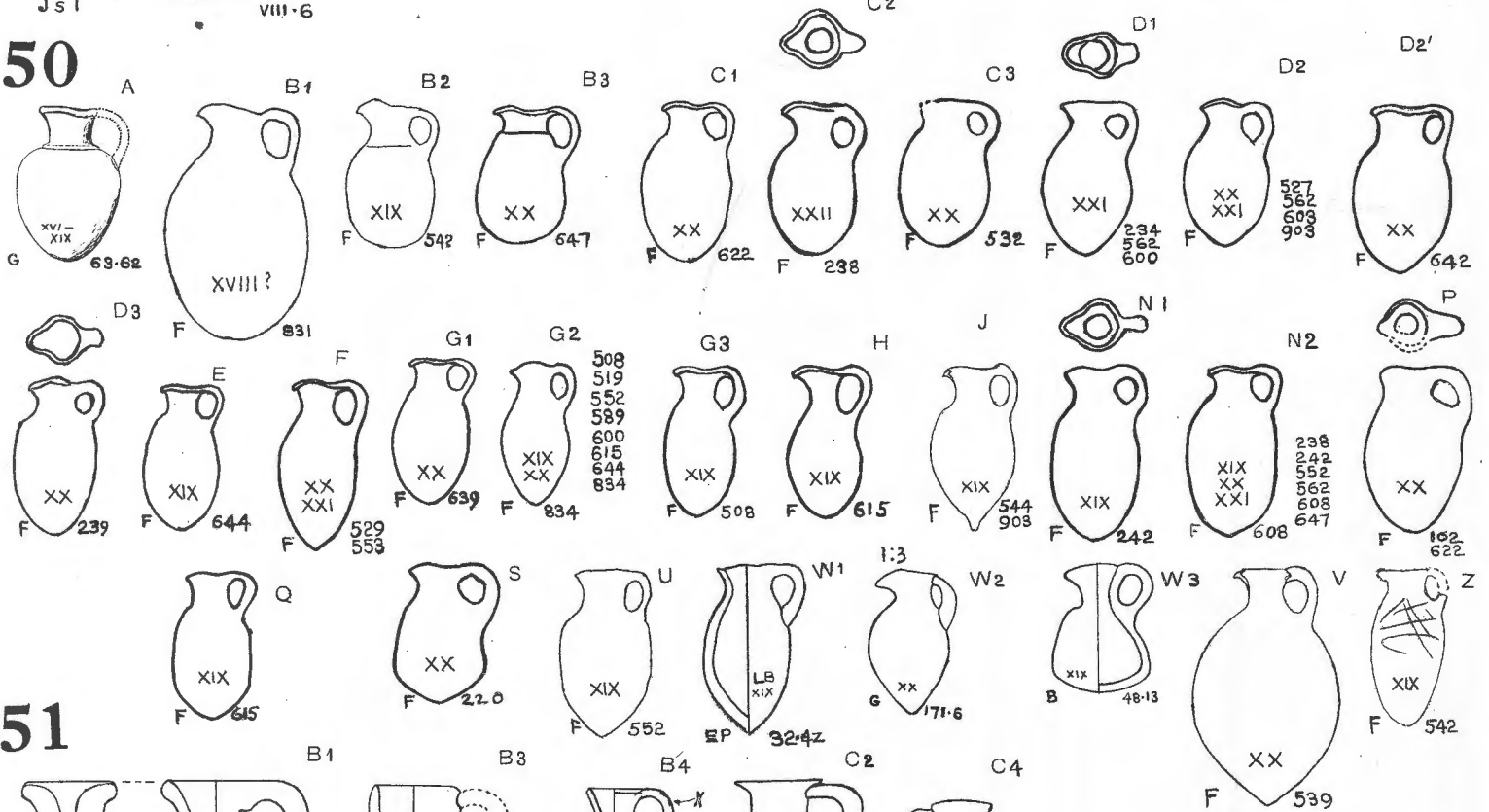
50 ROUND JUGLETS

51 POINTED JUGLETS

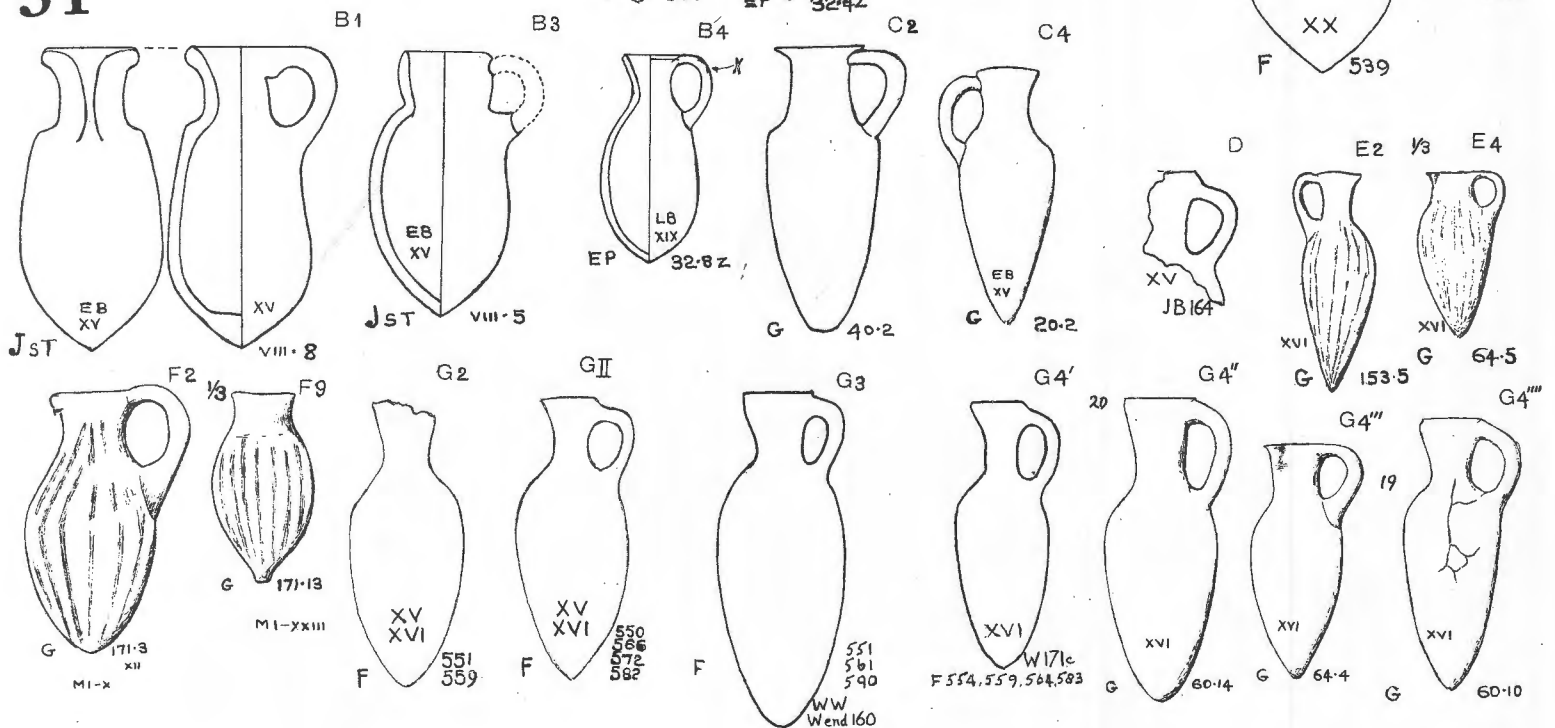
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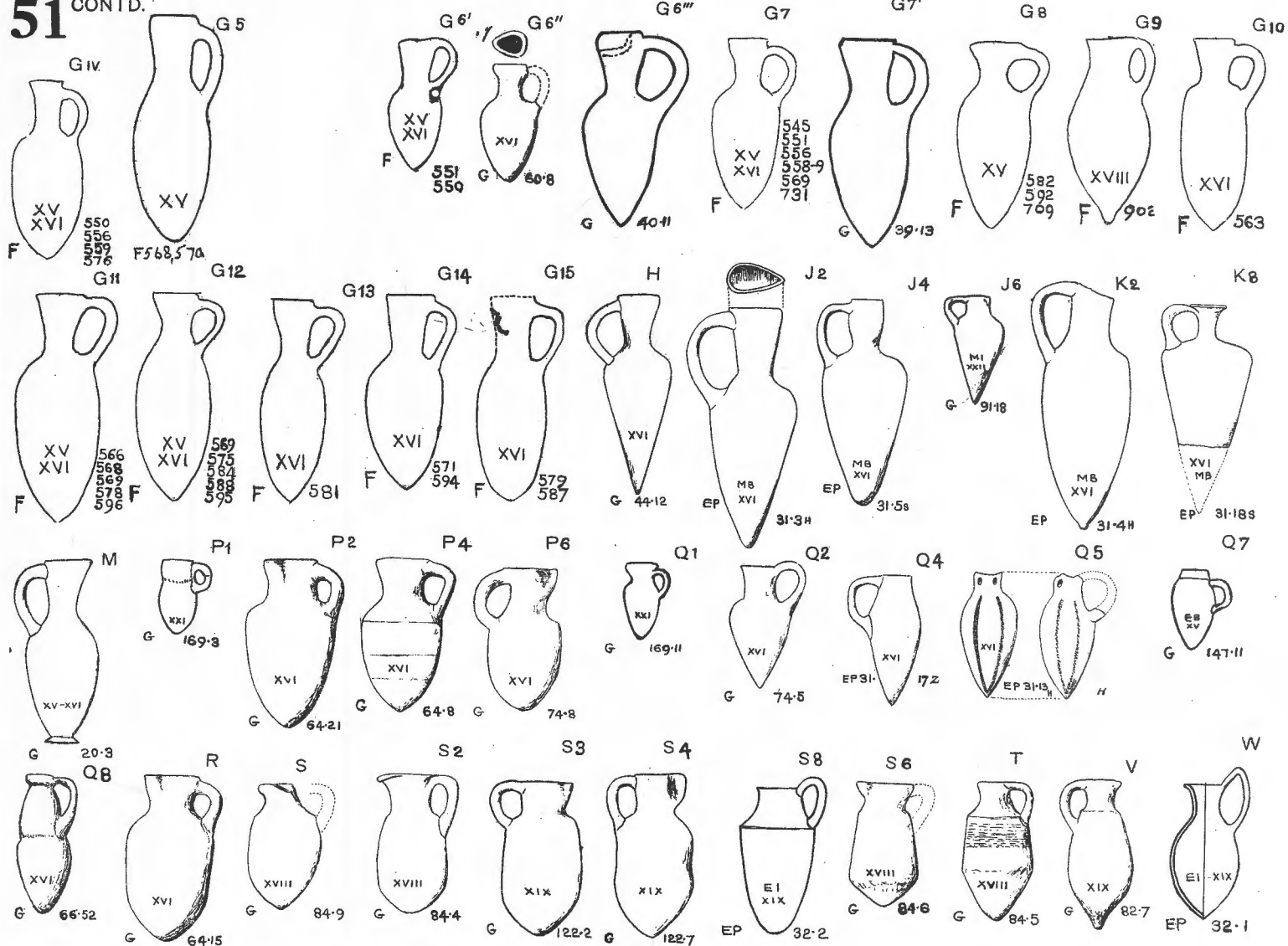


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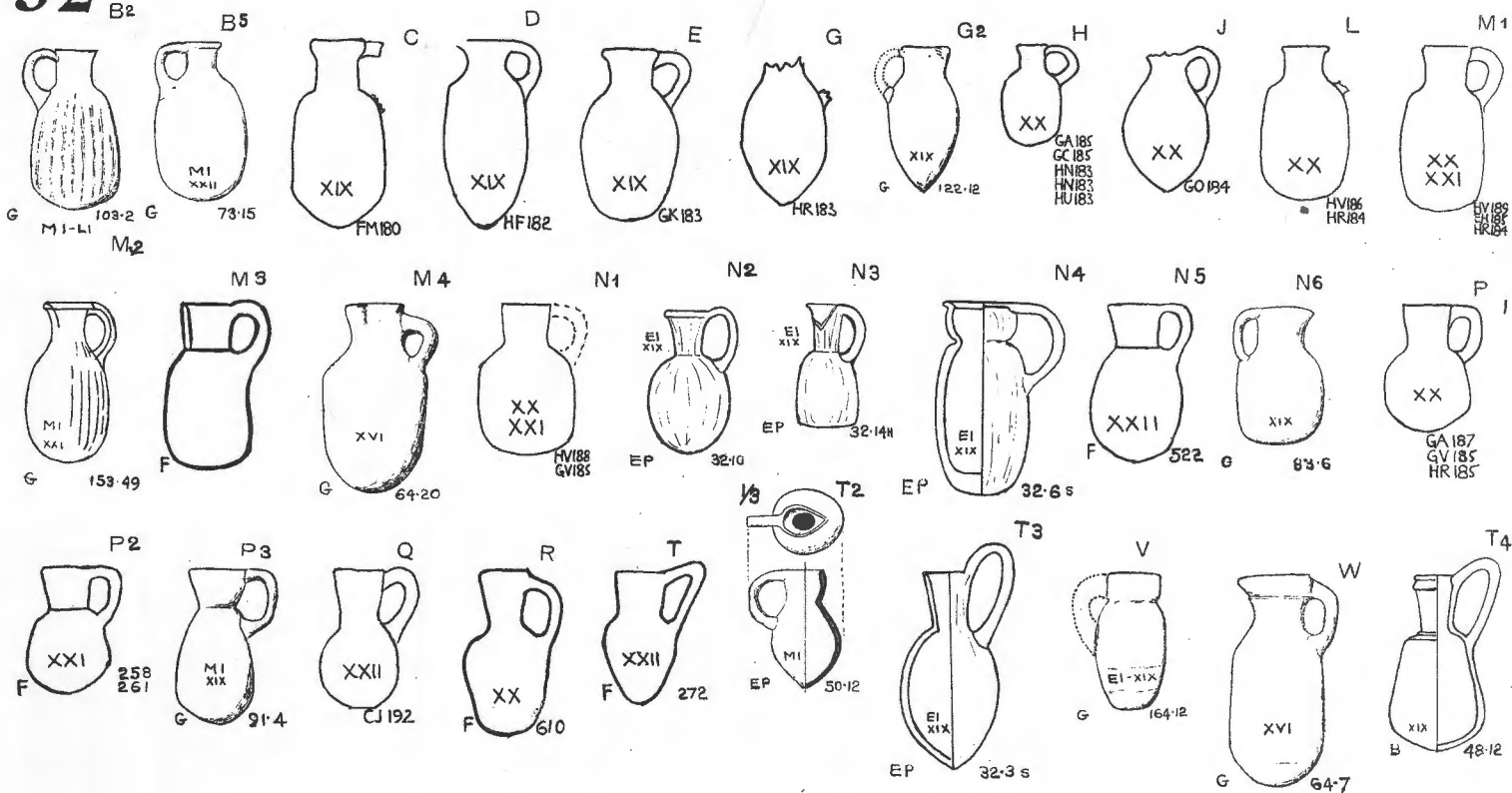


52 LONG NECKED JUGLETS

51 CONTD.

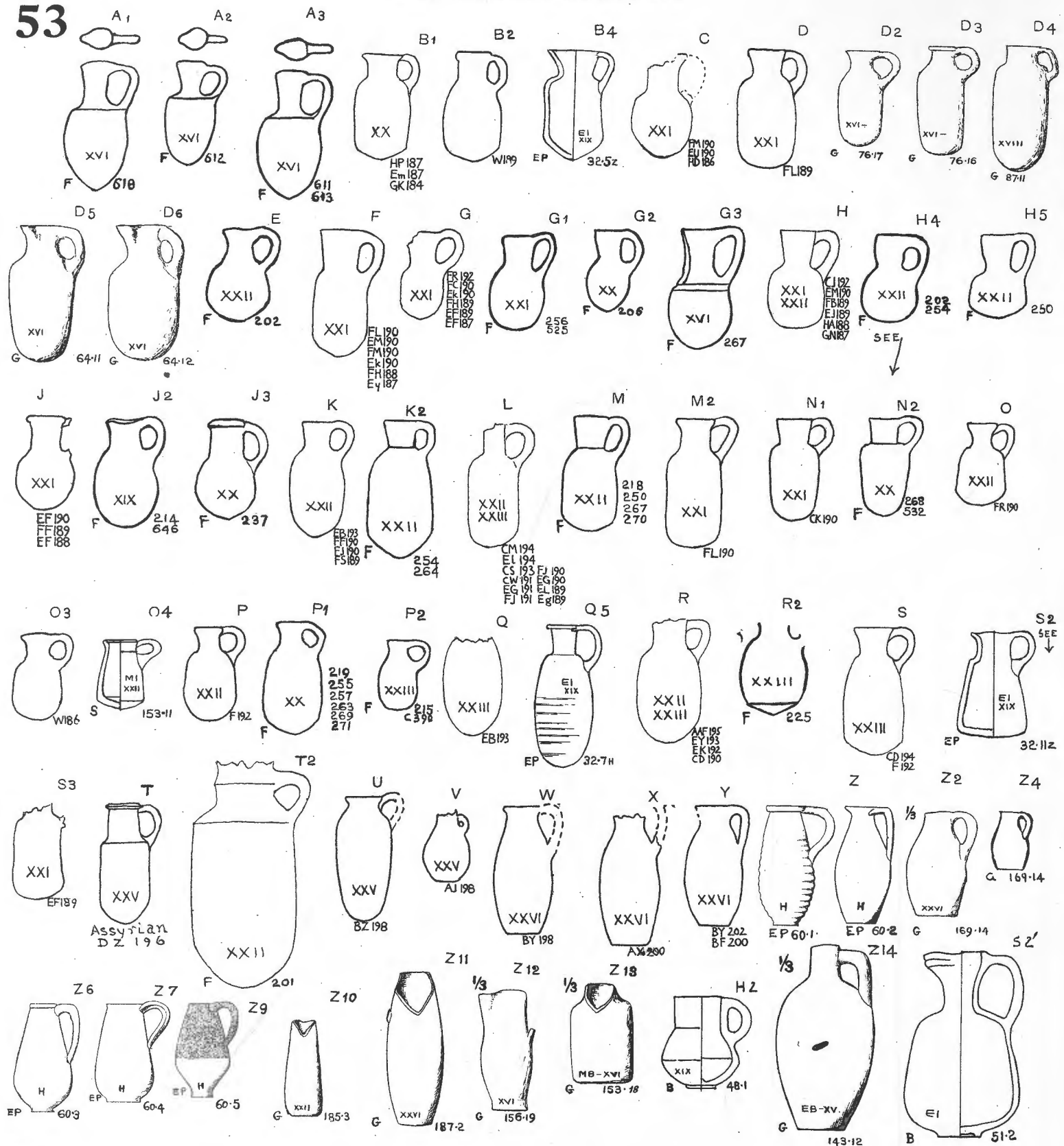


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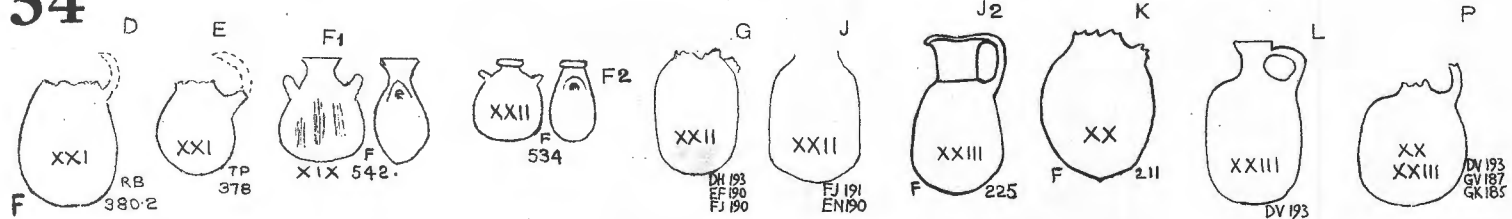


53.54 LONG NECKED JUGLETS

53

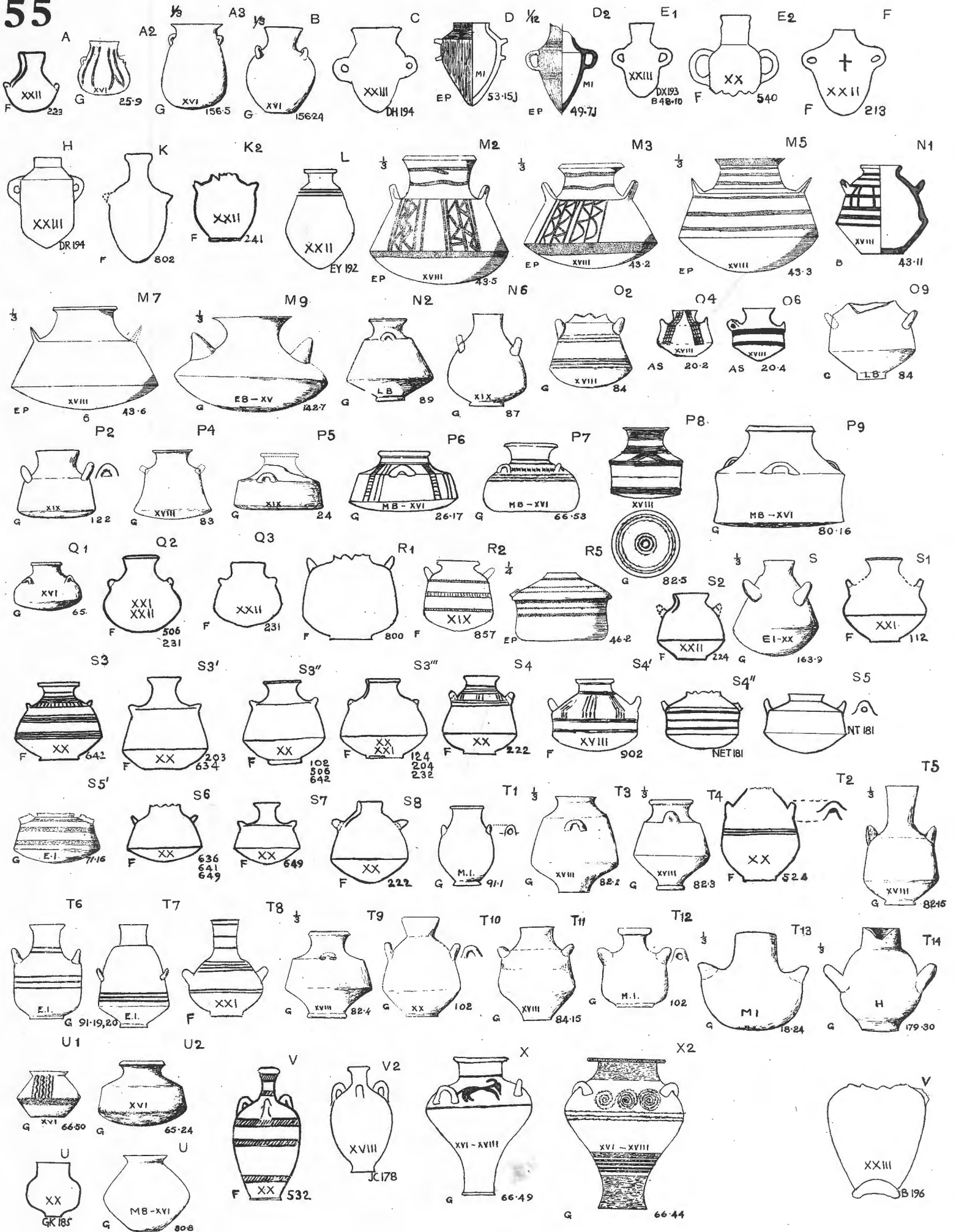


54



55 PYXIS FAMILY

55

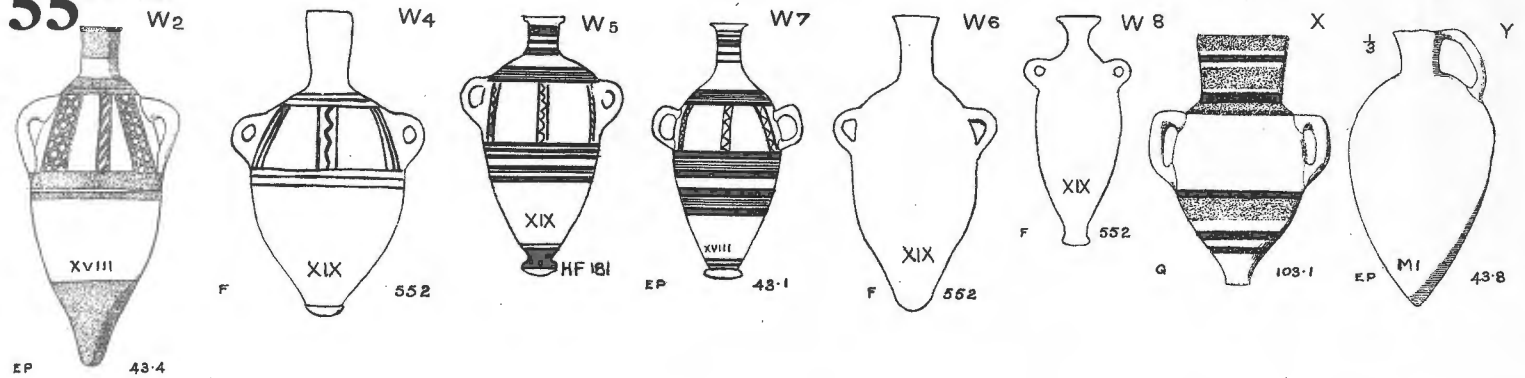


56 GLOBULAR POTS

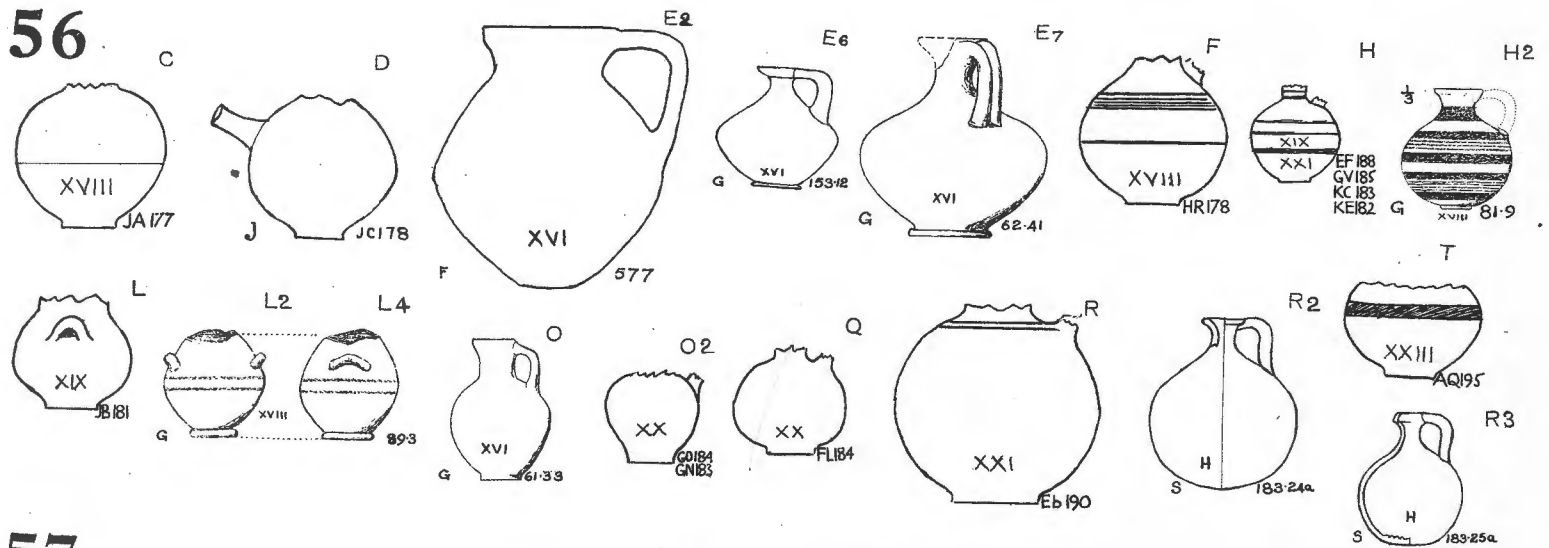
57 GLOBULAR BOTTLES

58 RIBBED NECKS

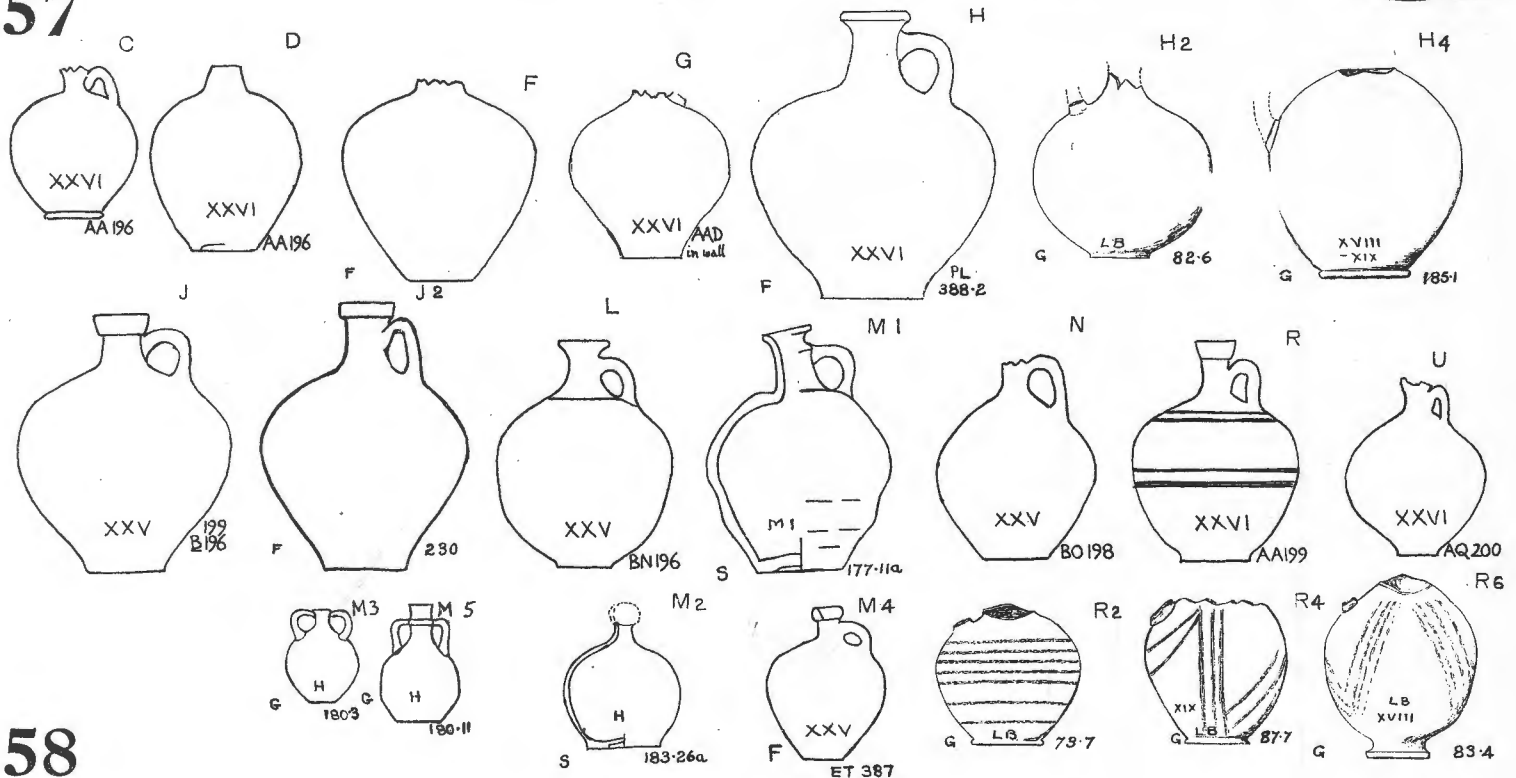
55 CONTD.



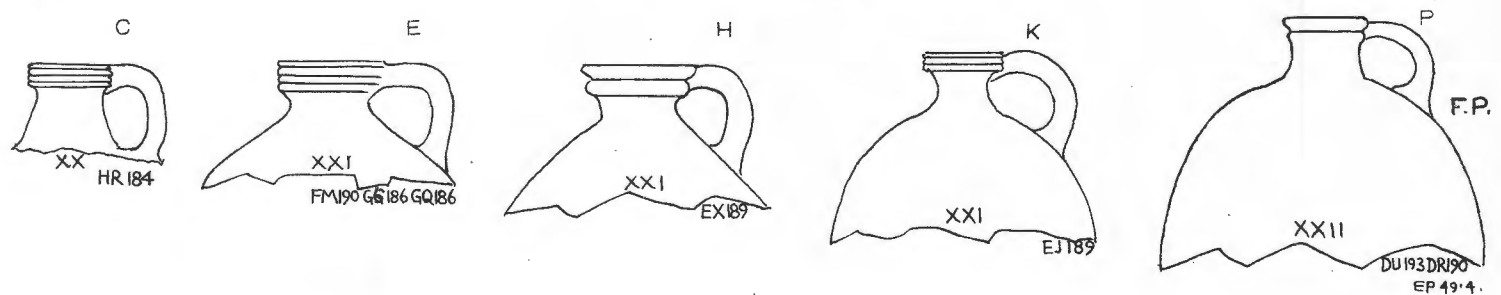
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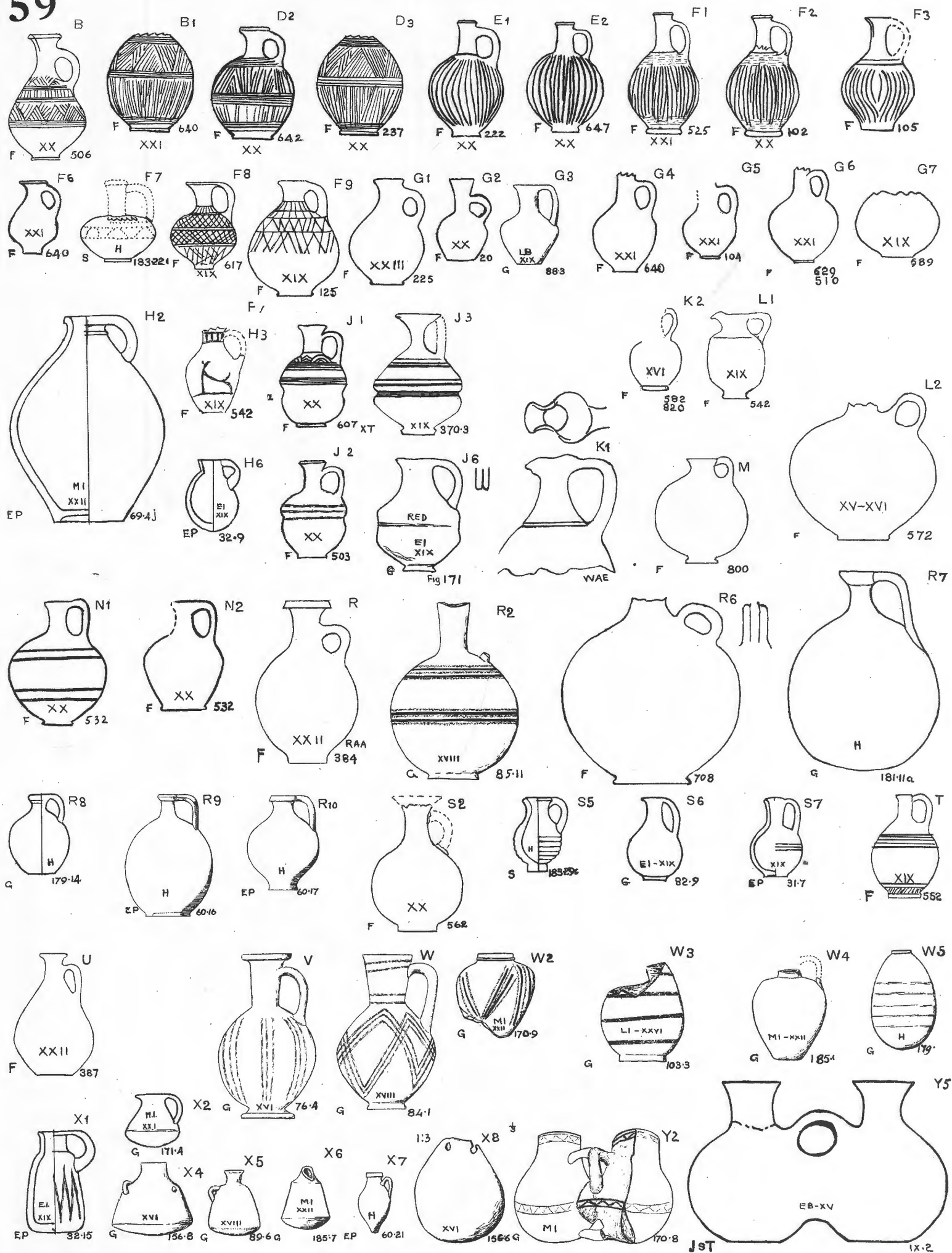
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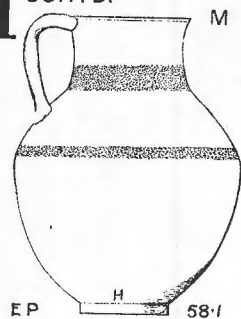
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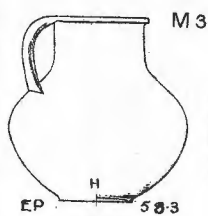
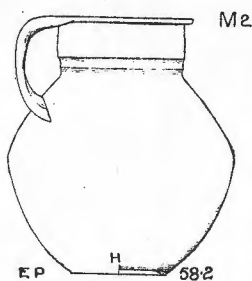
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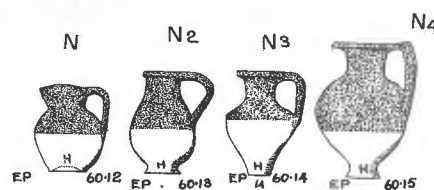
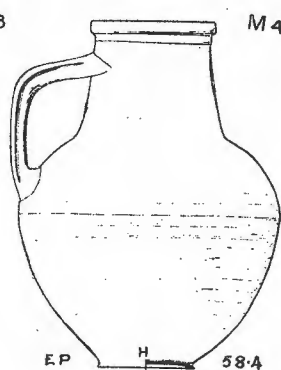
61 CONTD.



62 TALL FLASKS

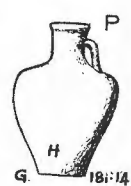
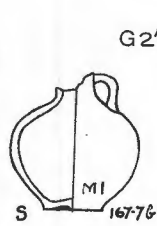
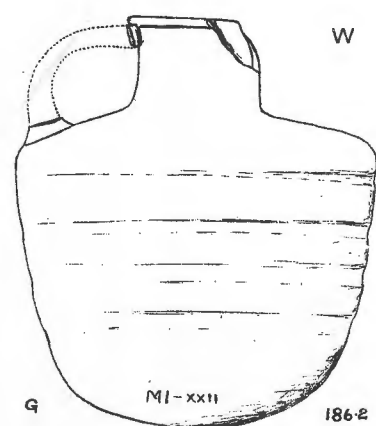
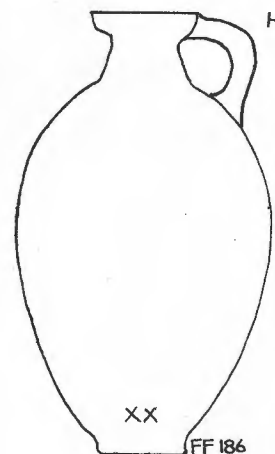
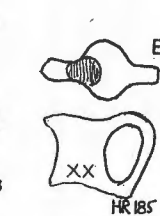
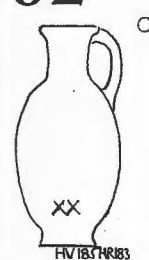


63 NARROW NECKED FLASKS

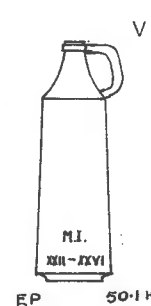
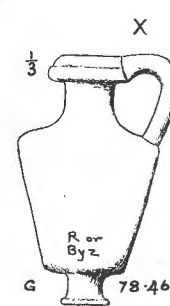
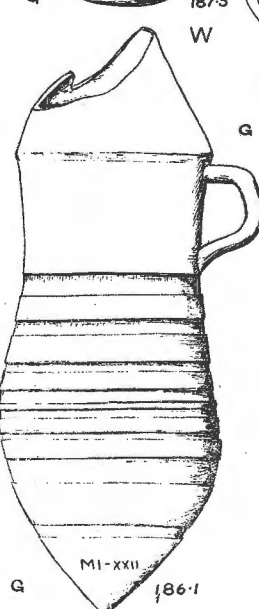
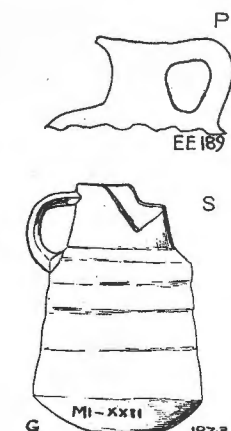
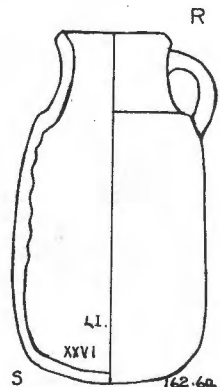
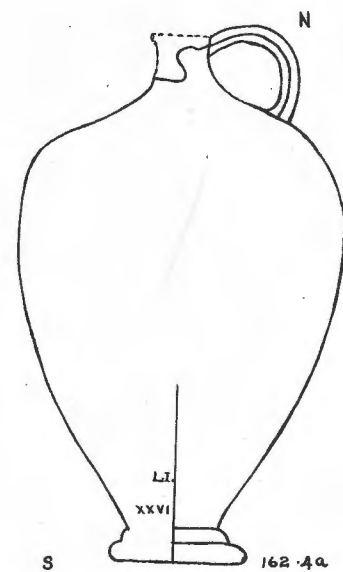
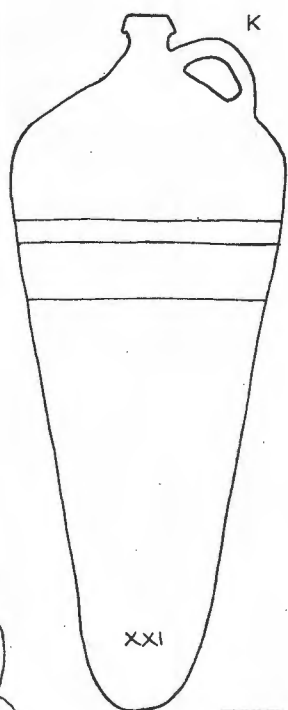
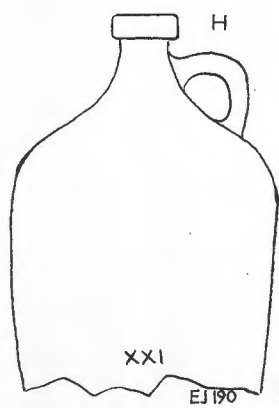
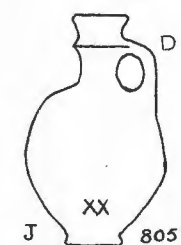


ALSO SEE 34-6

62

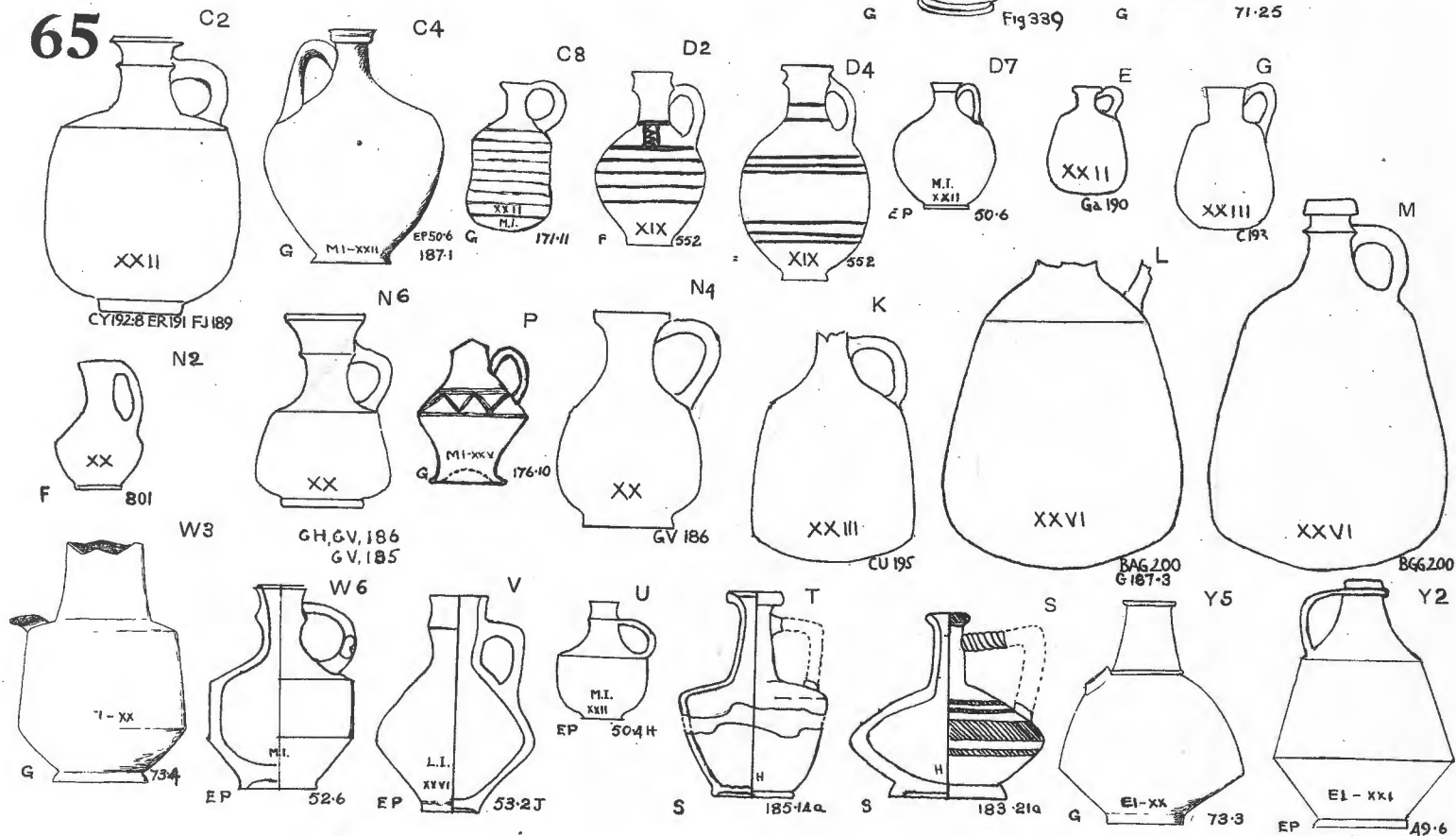


63



65 LATE FLASKS

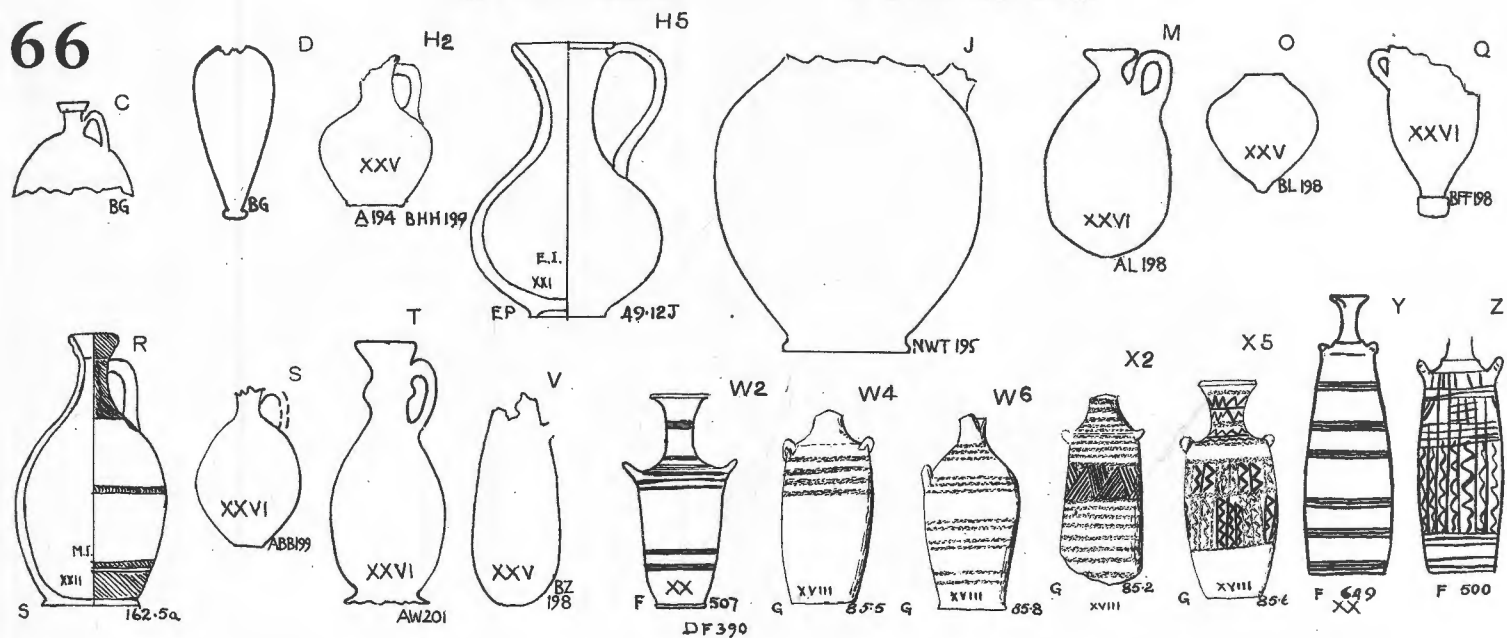
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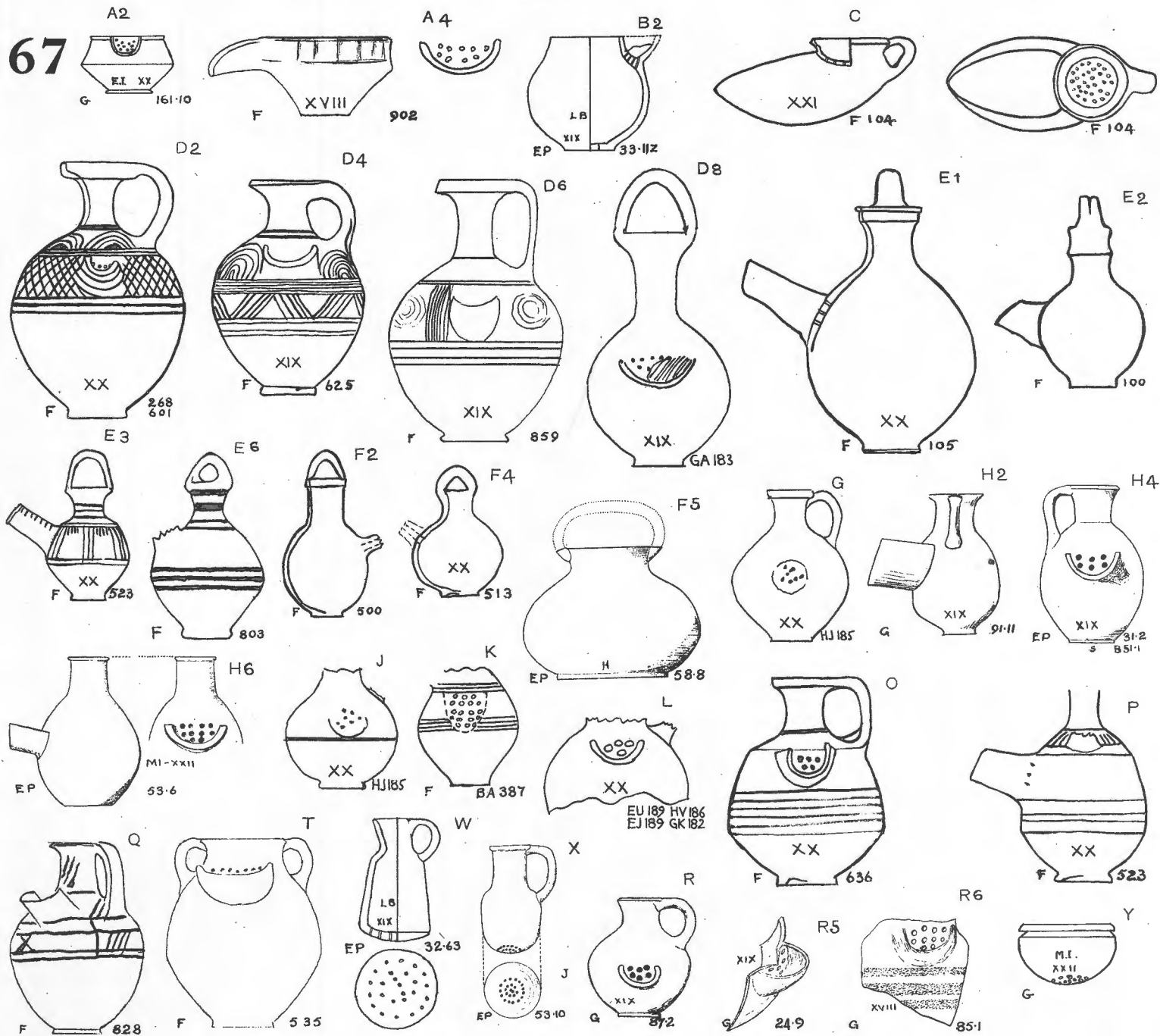
66 TALL FLASKS

67 STRAINER JARS

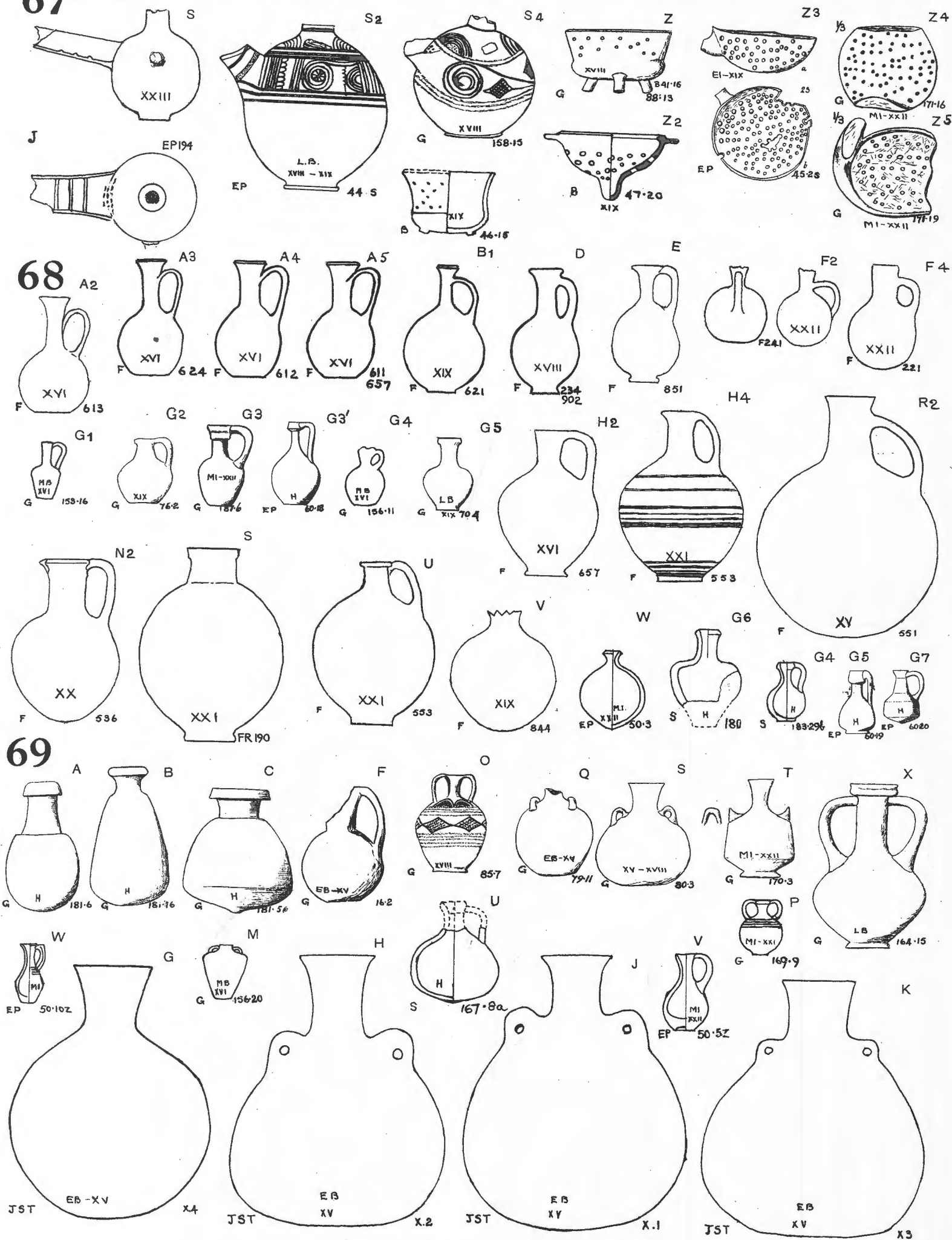
66



67



69 SQUAT JUGS



71 EARLY SPRINKLERS

72 TWO-EARRED

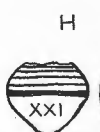
73 ONE-EARRED FLASKS

74 OIL FLASKS

71 C

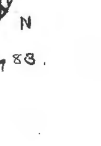
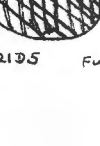
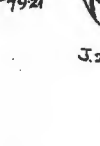
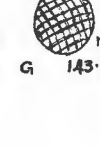
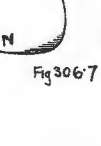
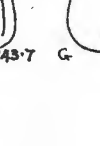
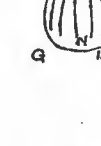
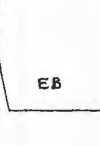
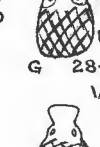
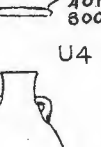
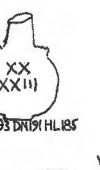
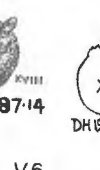
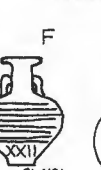
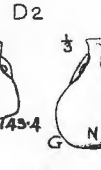
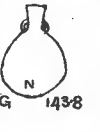
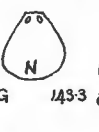
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185

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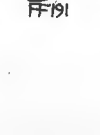
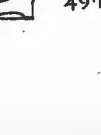
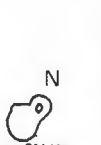
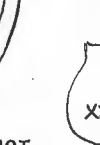
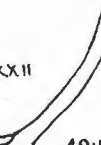
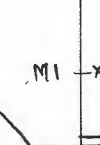
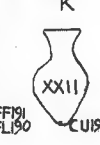
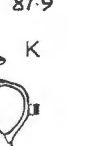
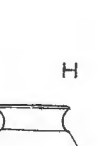
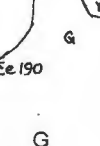
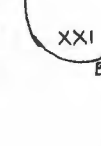
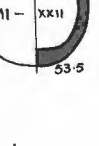
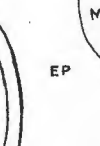
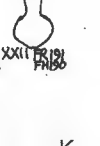
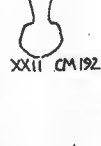
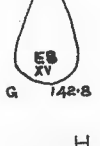
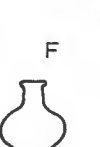
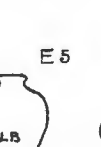
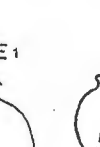
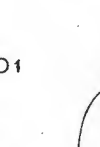
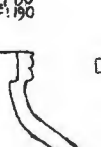
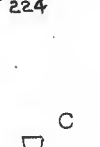
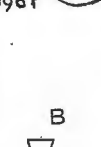
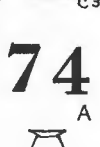
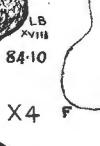
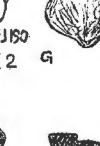
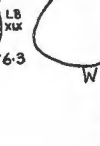
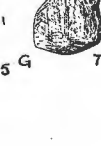
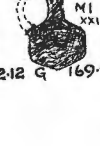
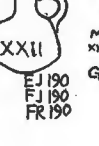
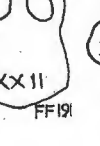
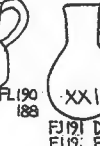
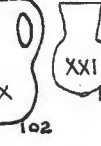
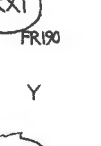
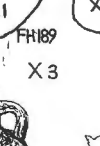
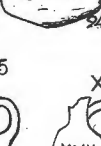
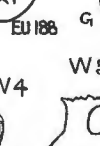
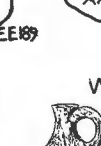
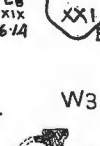
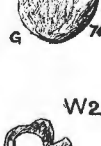
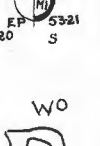
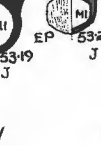
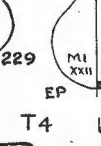
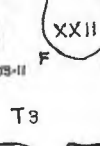
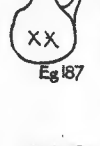
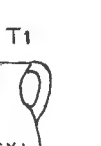
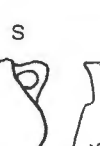
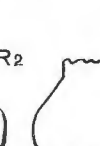
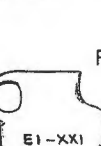
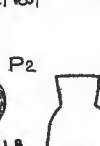
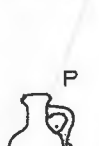
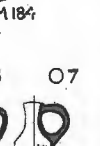
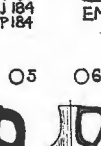
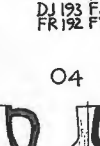
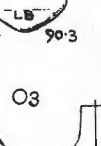
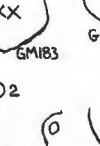
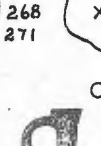
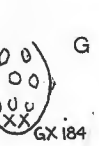
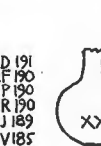
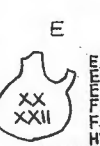
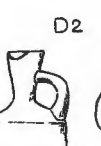
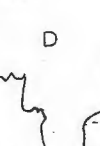
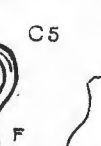
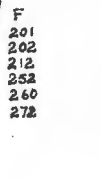
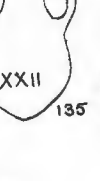
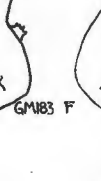
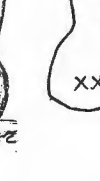
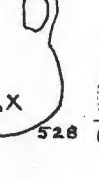
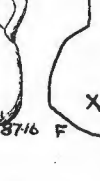
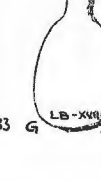
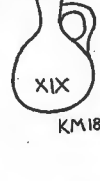
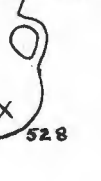
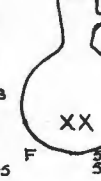


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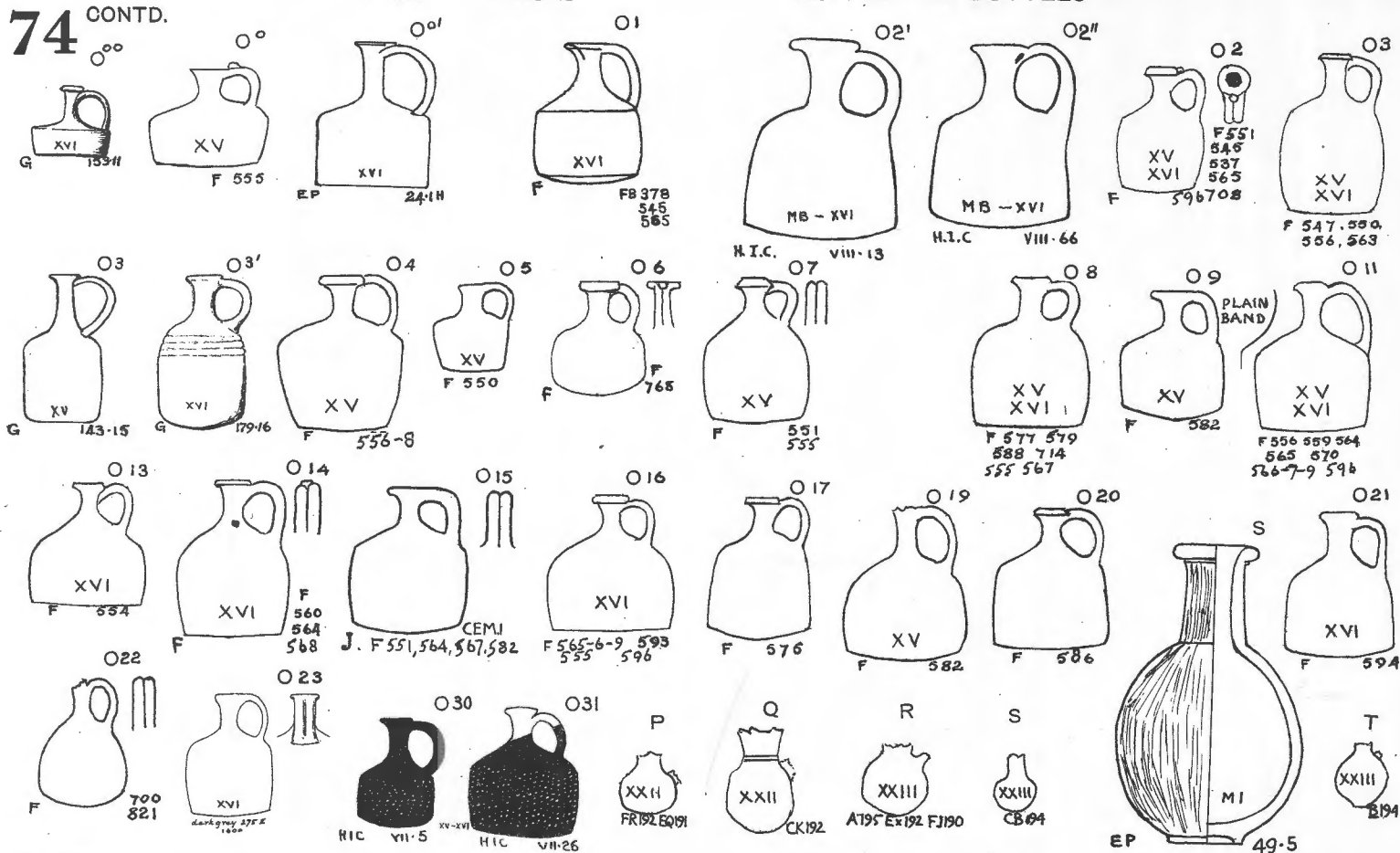
73



74 CONTD.

75 SMALL FLASKS

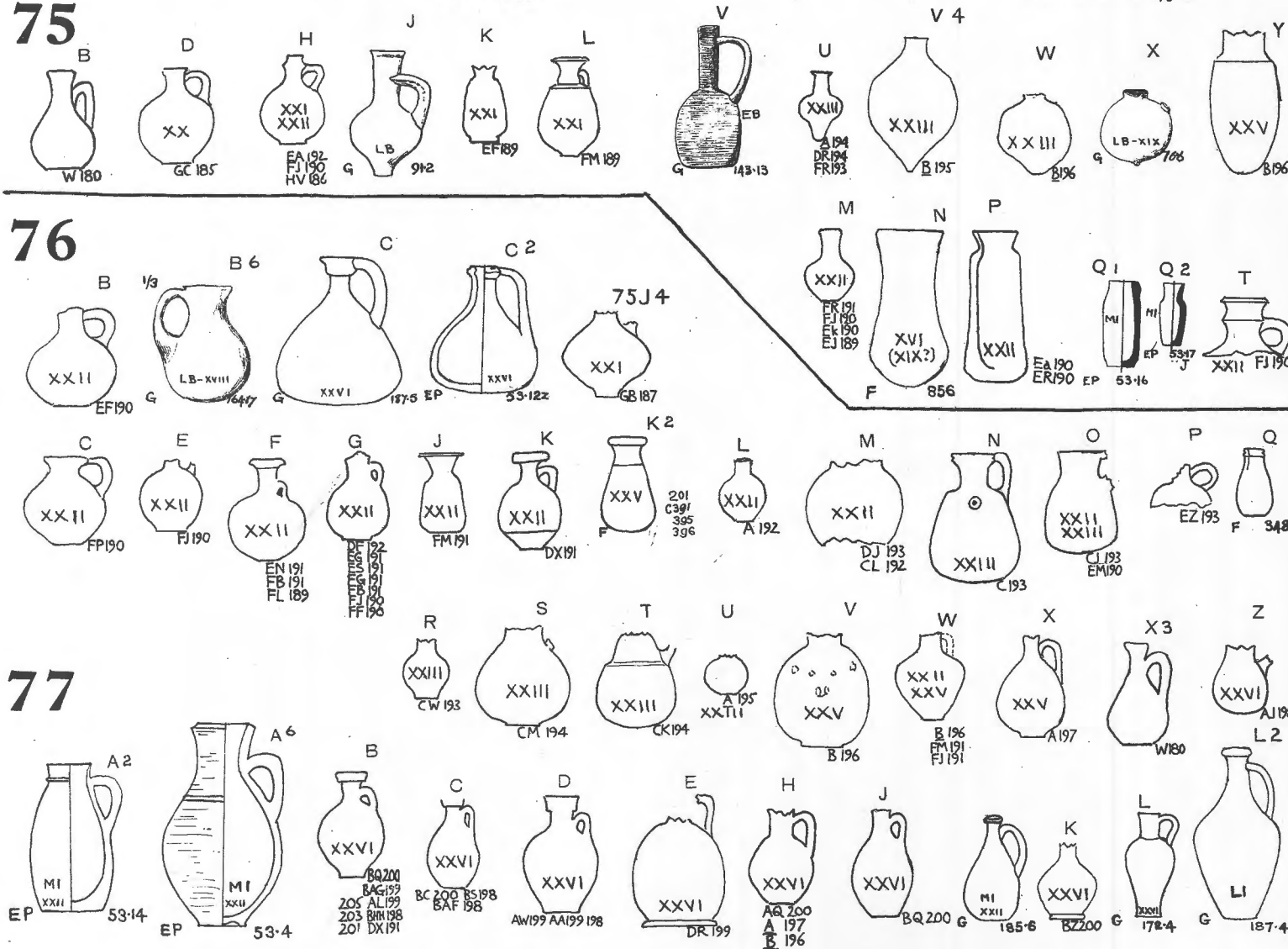
76.77 LITTLE BOTTLES



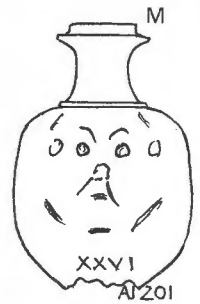
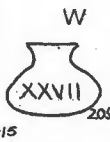
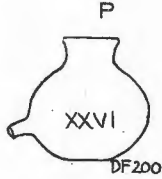
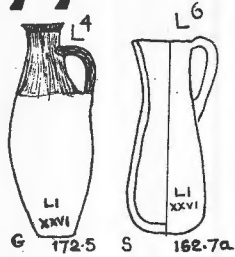
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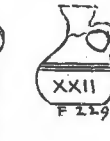
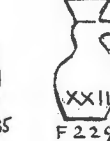
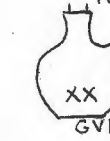
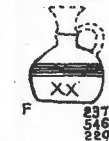
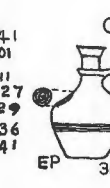
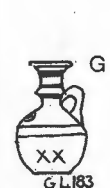
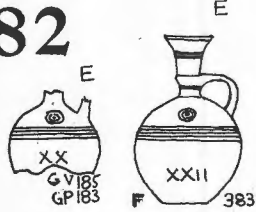
77



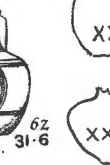
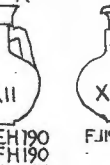
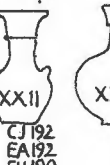
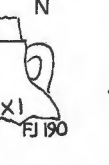
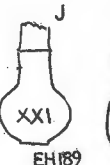
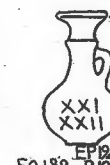
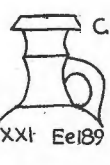
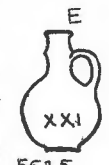
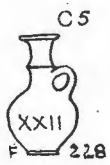
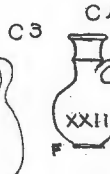
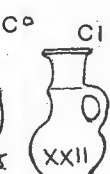
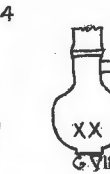
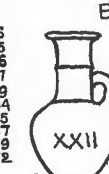
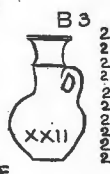
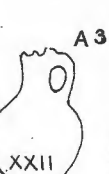
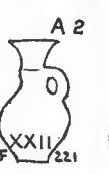
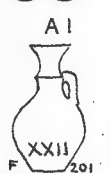
77 CONTD.



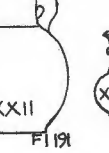
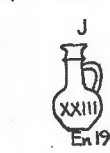
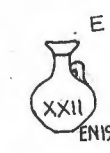
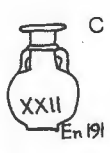
82



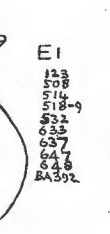
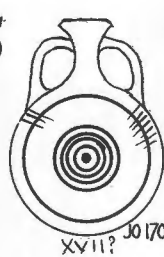
83



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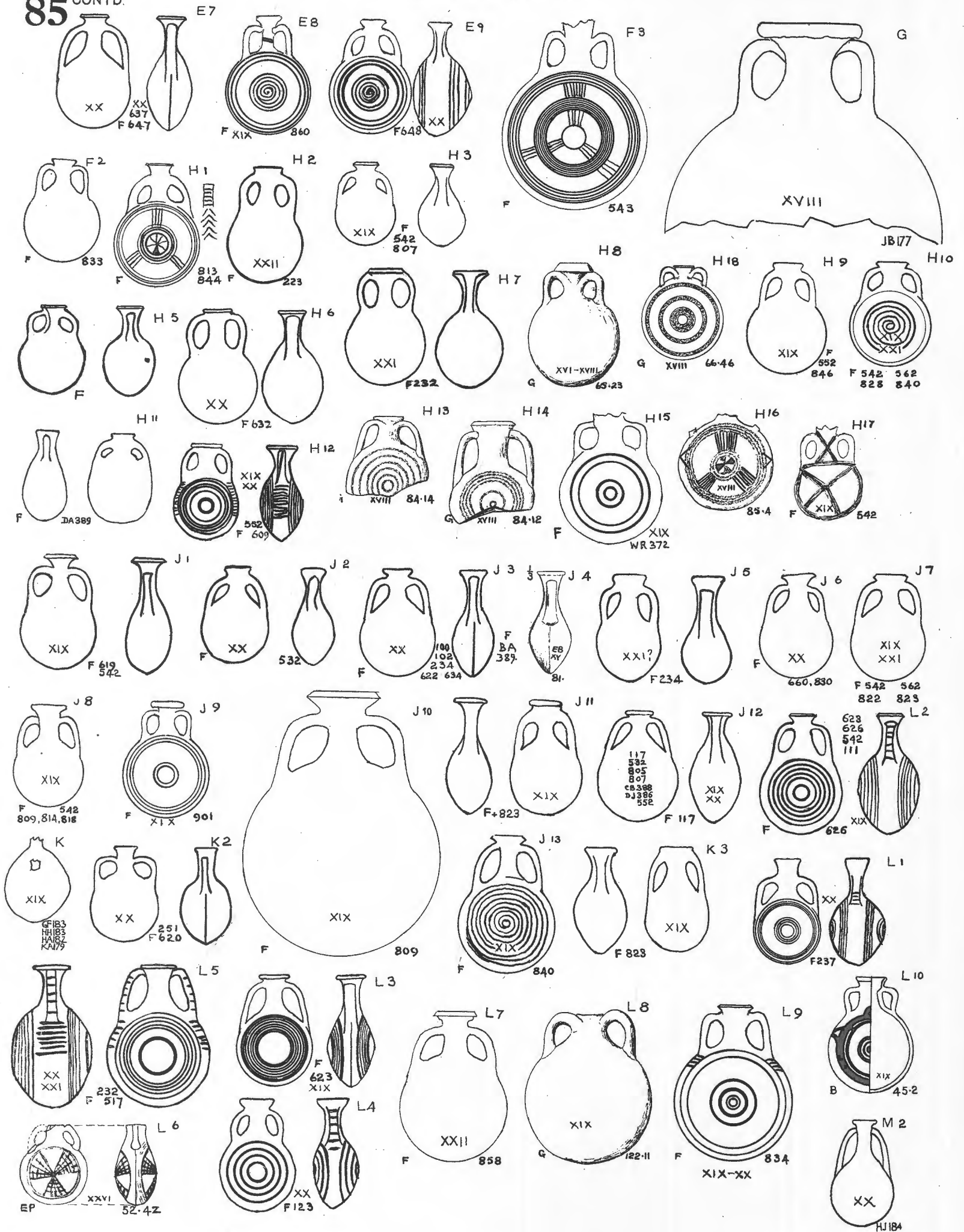


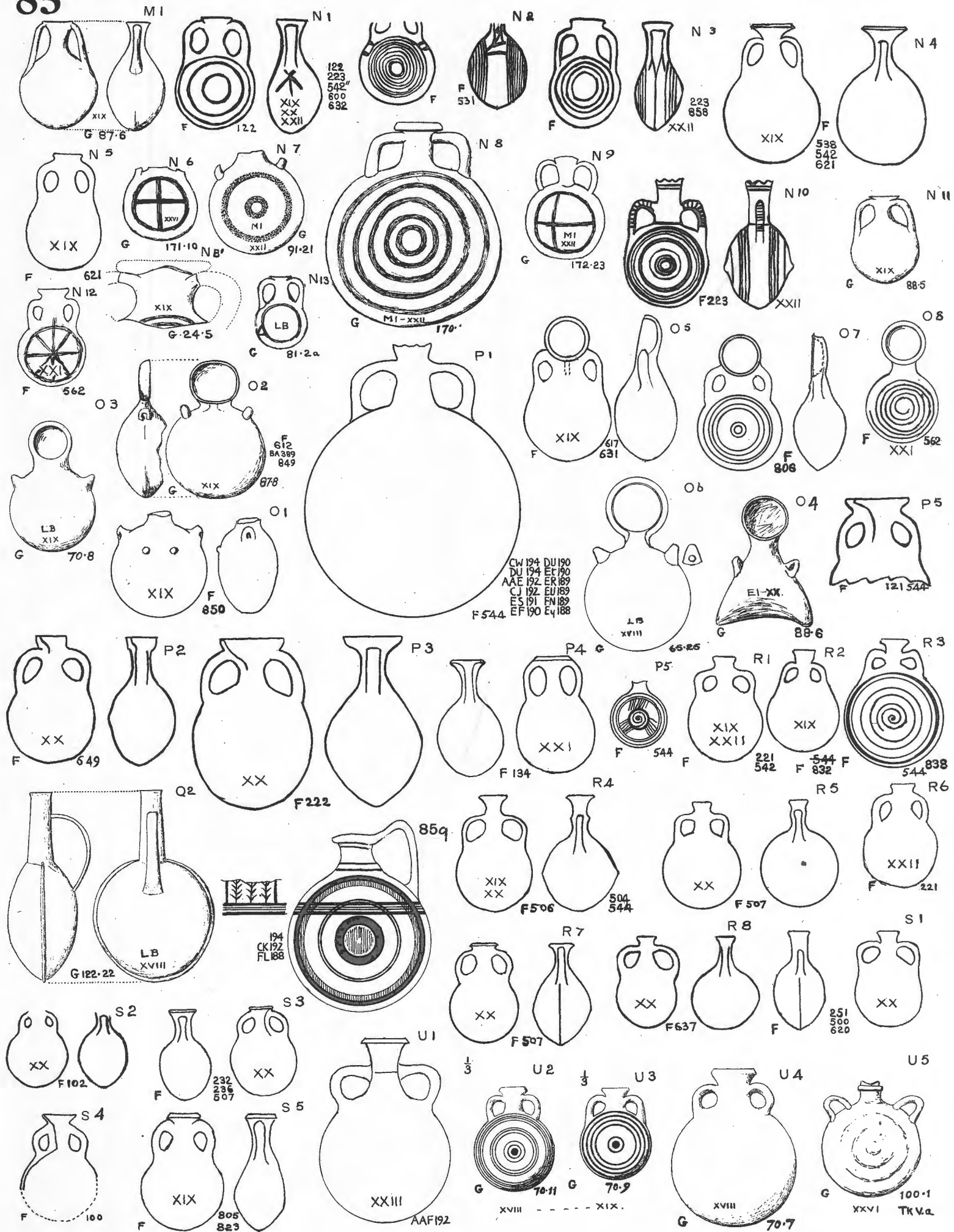
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85 PILGRIM BOTTLES

85 CONTD.





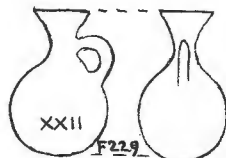
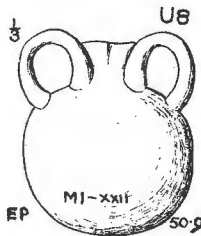
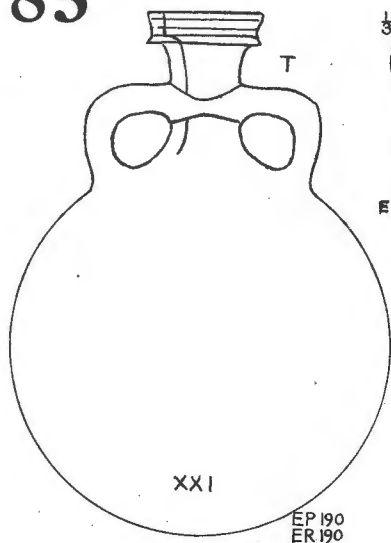
86 BARRELS

87 LATE PILGRIM BOTTLES

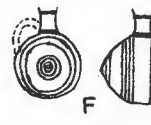
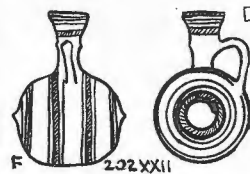
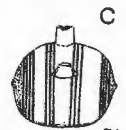
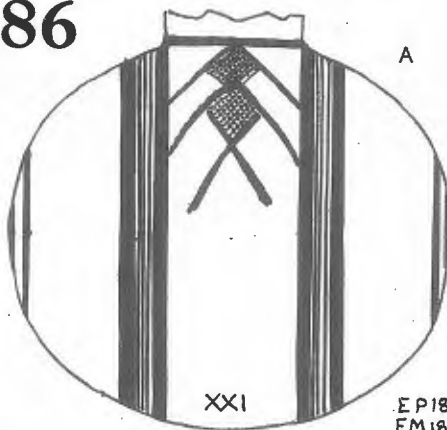
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89 DECORATED

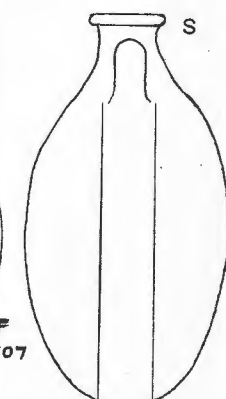
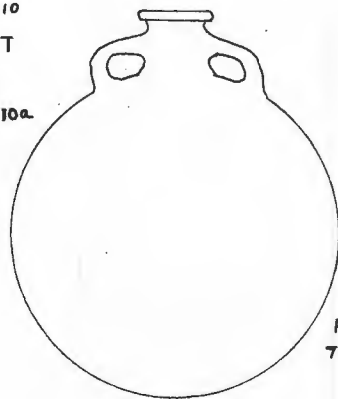
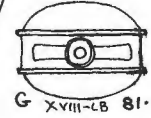
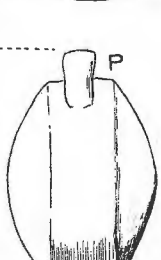
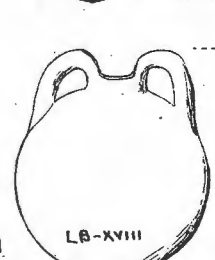
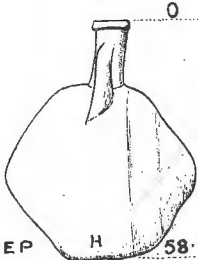
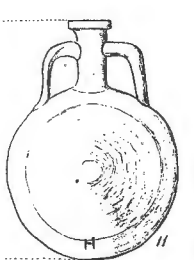
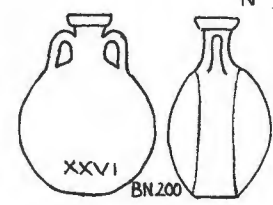
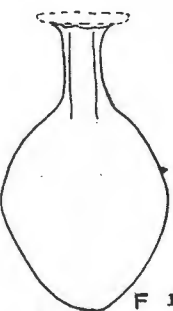
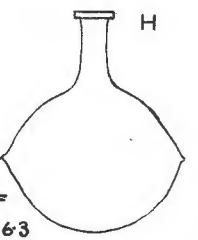
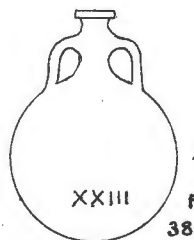
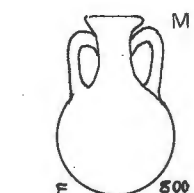
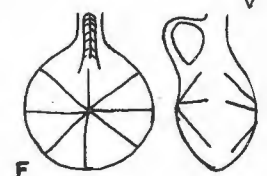
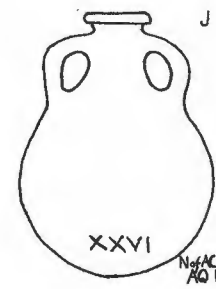
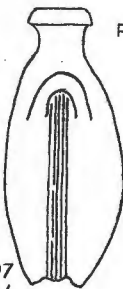
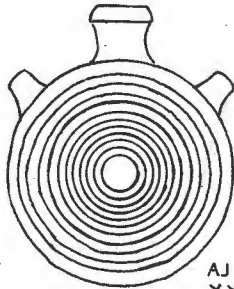
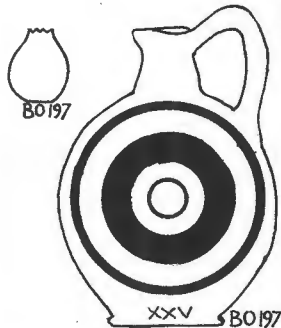
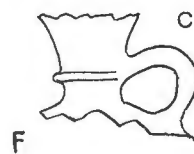
85 CONTD.



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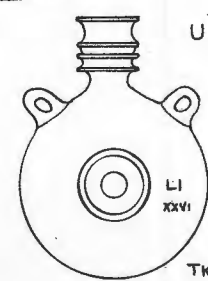
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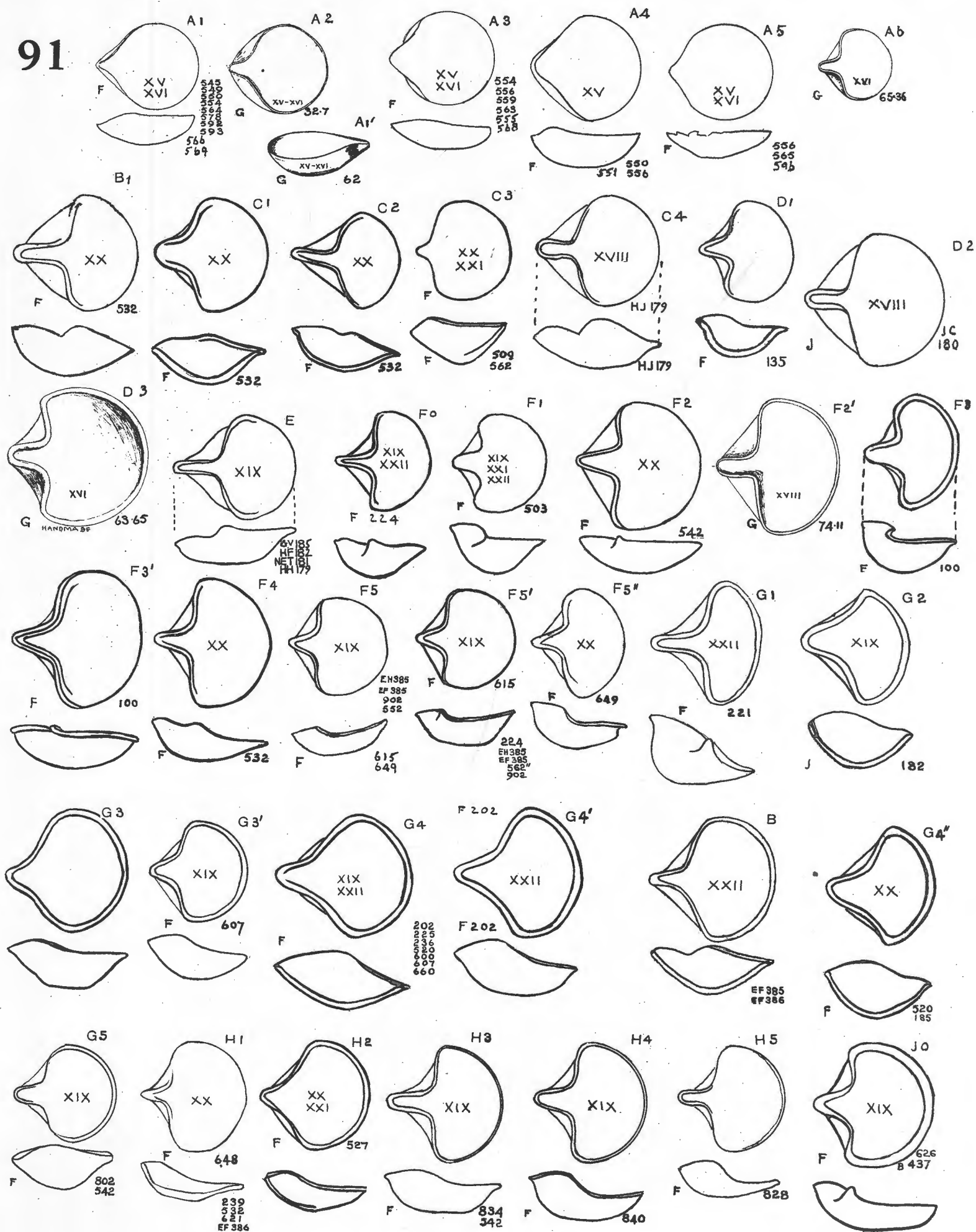
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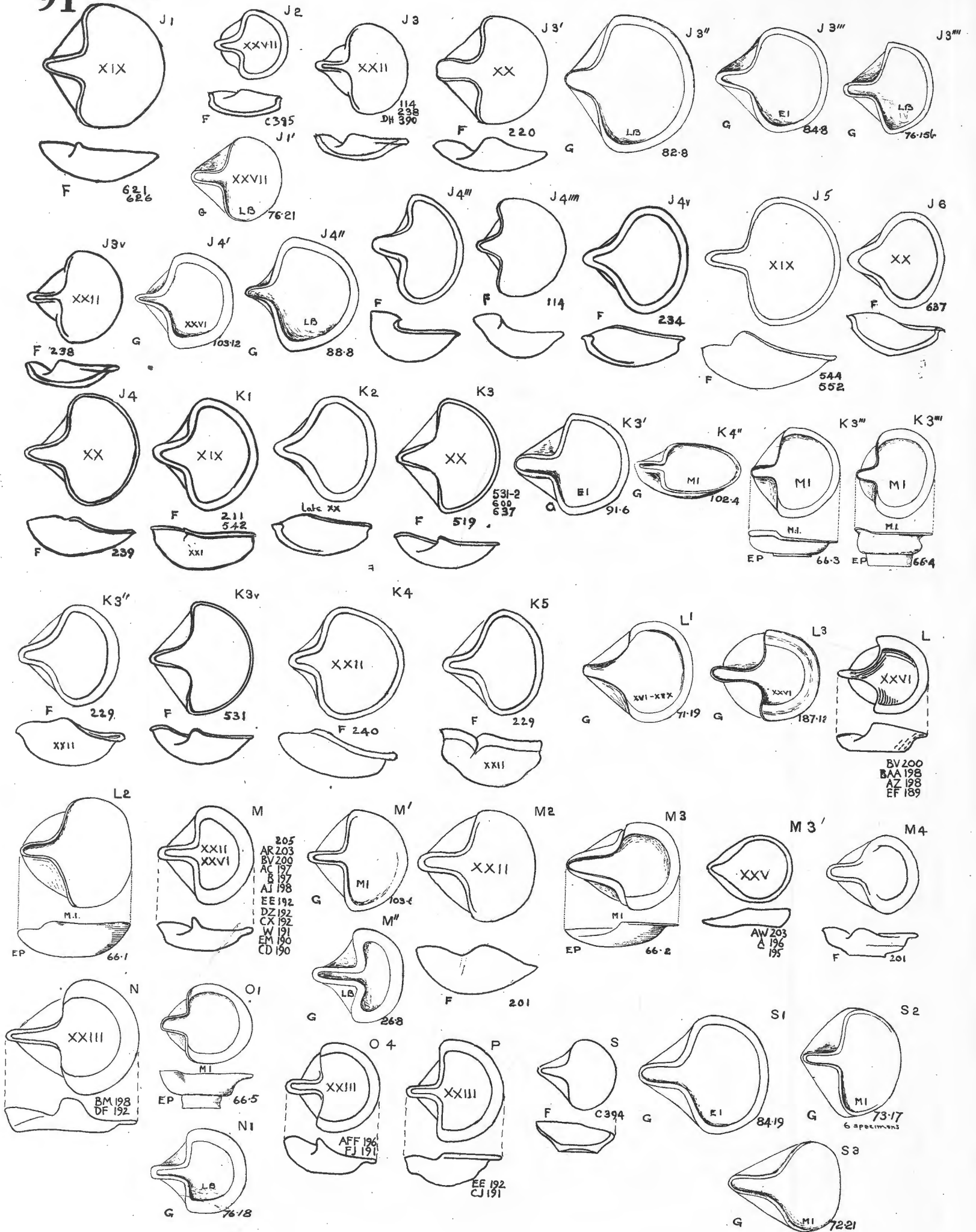
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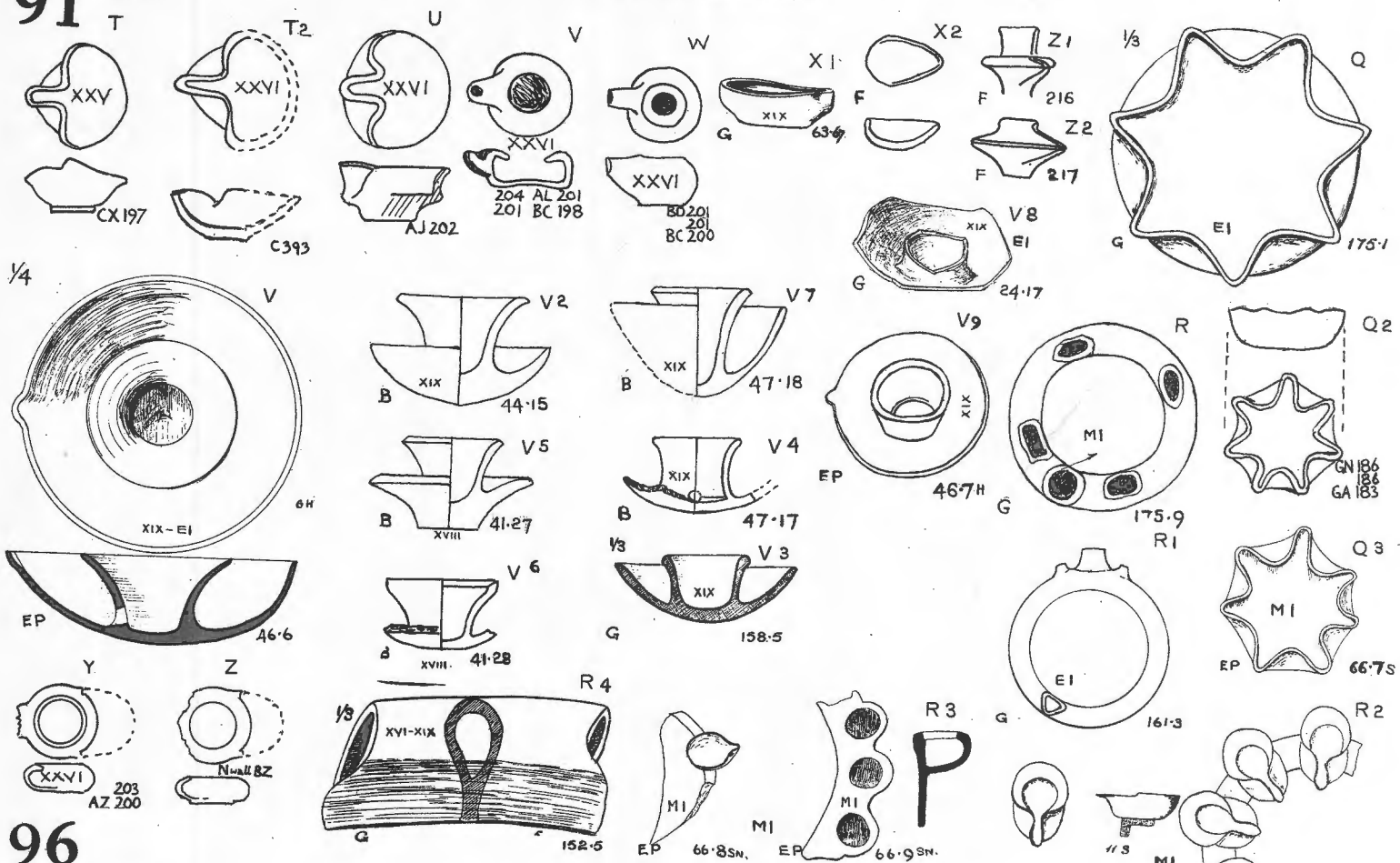
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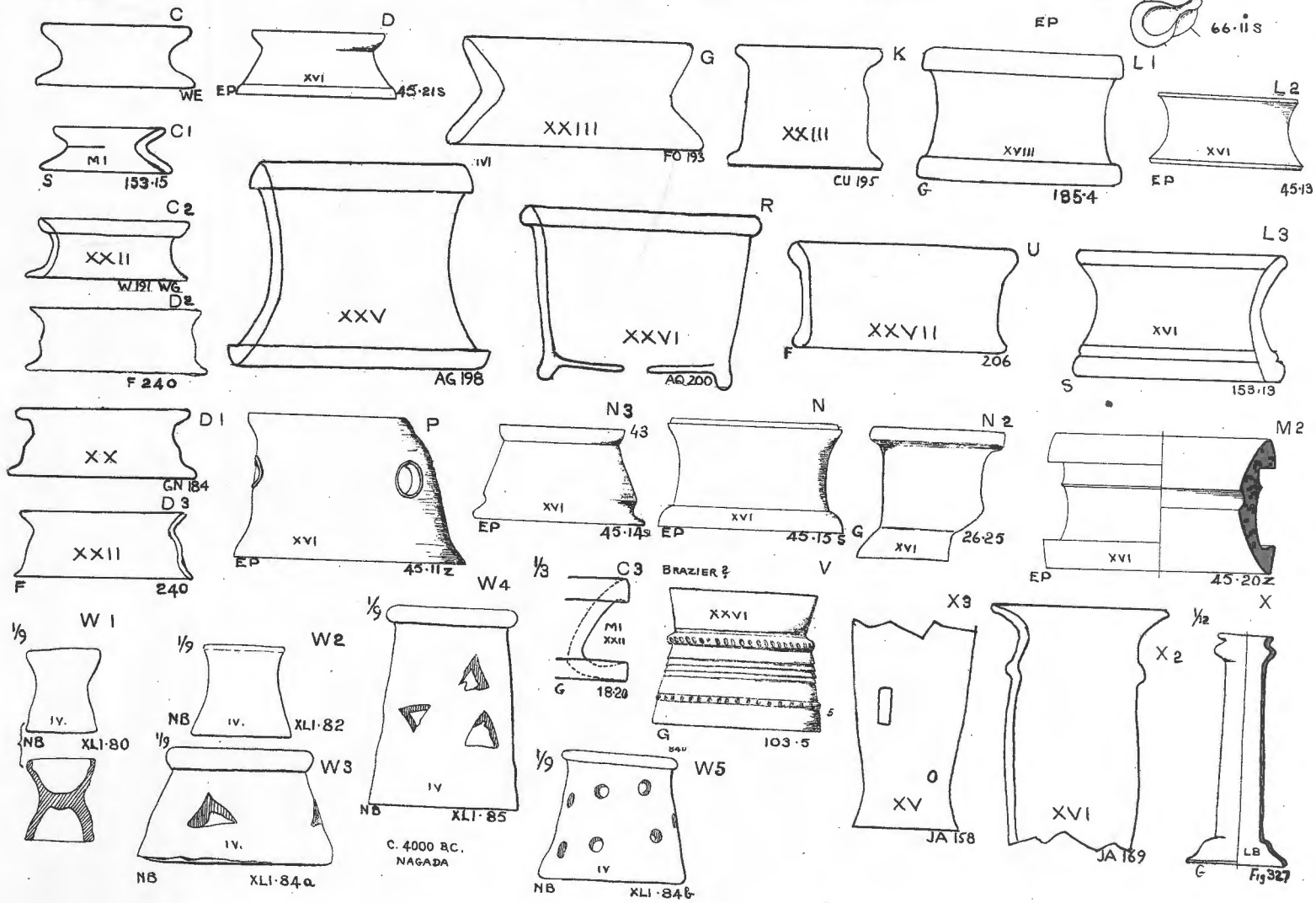
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96 RINGSTANDS

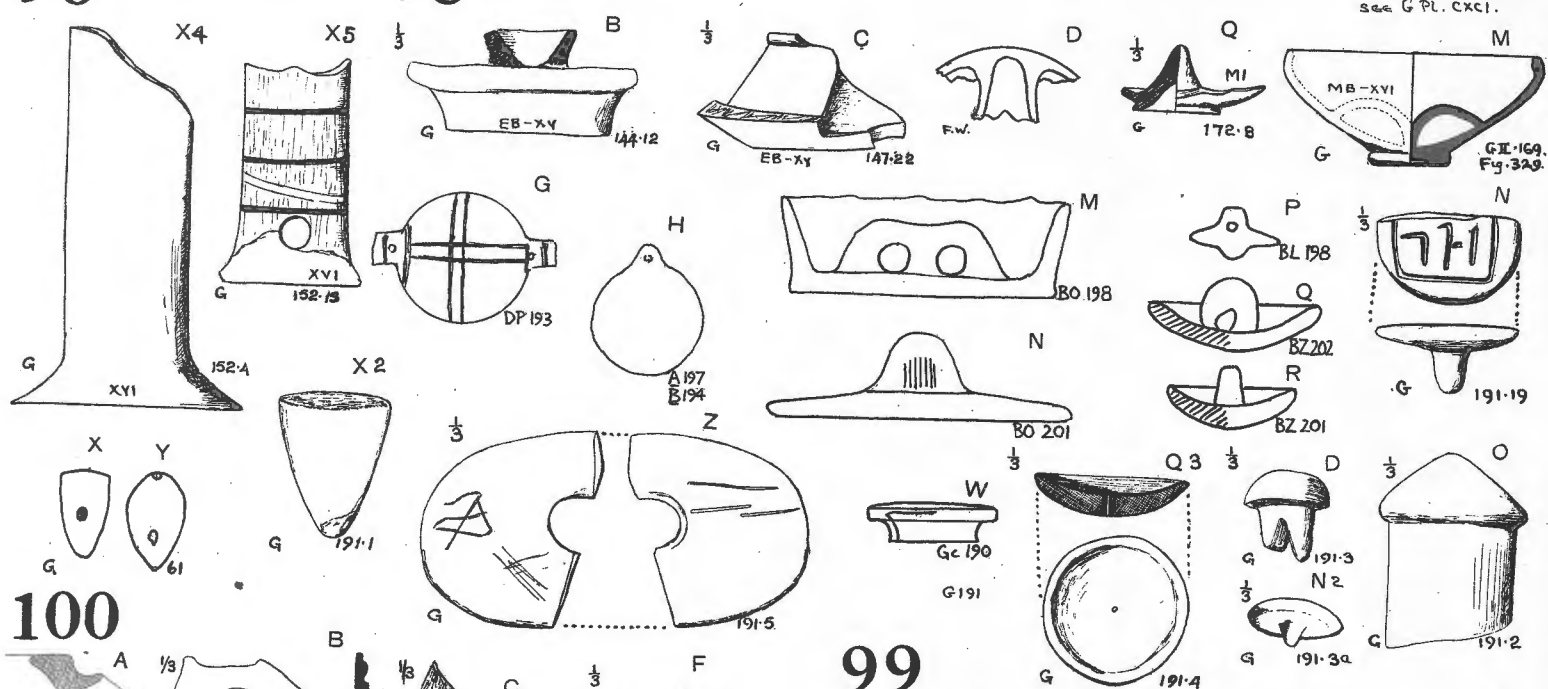


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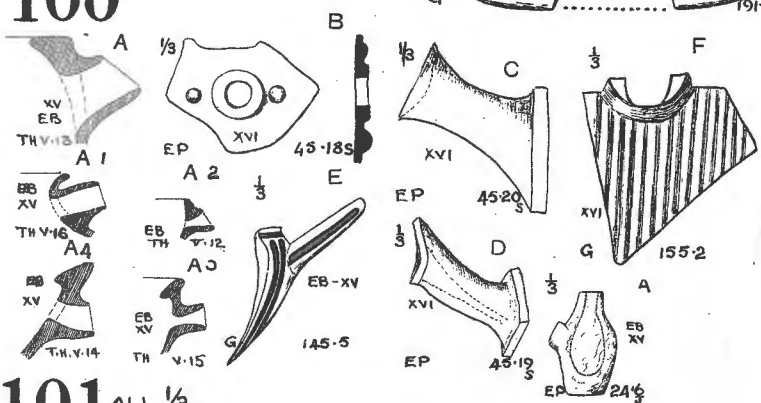


96 CONTD.

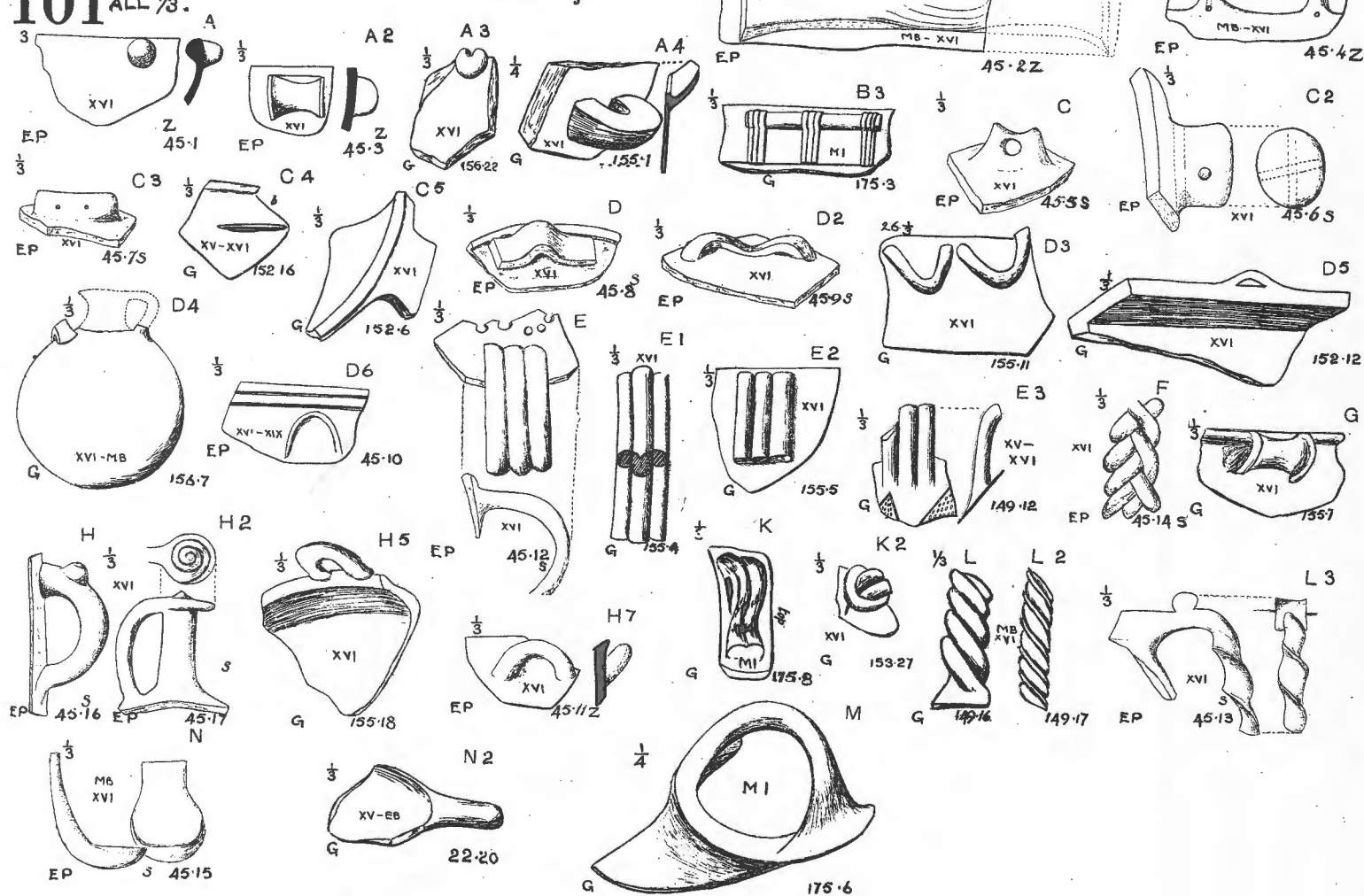
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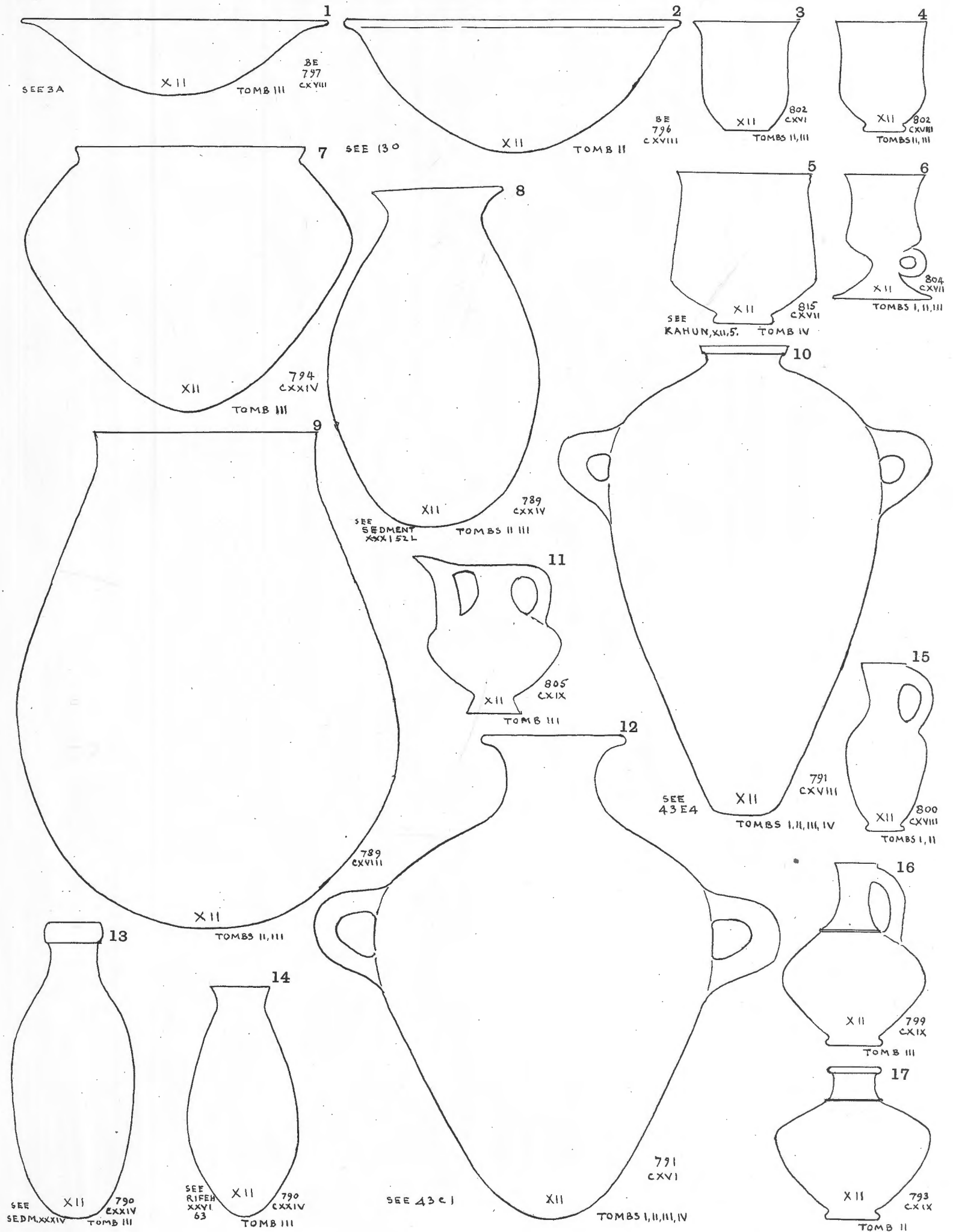


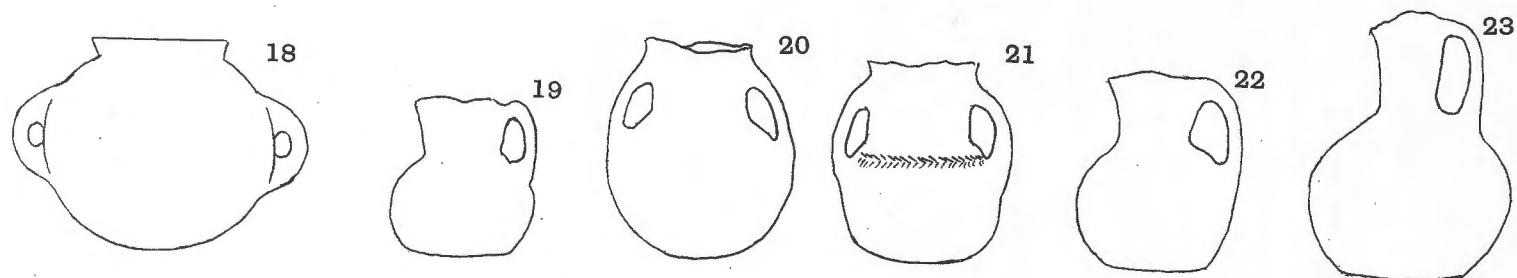
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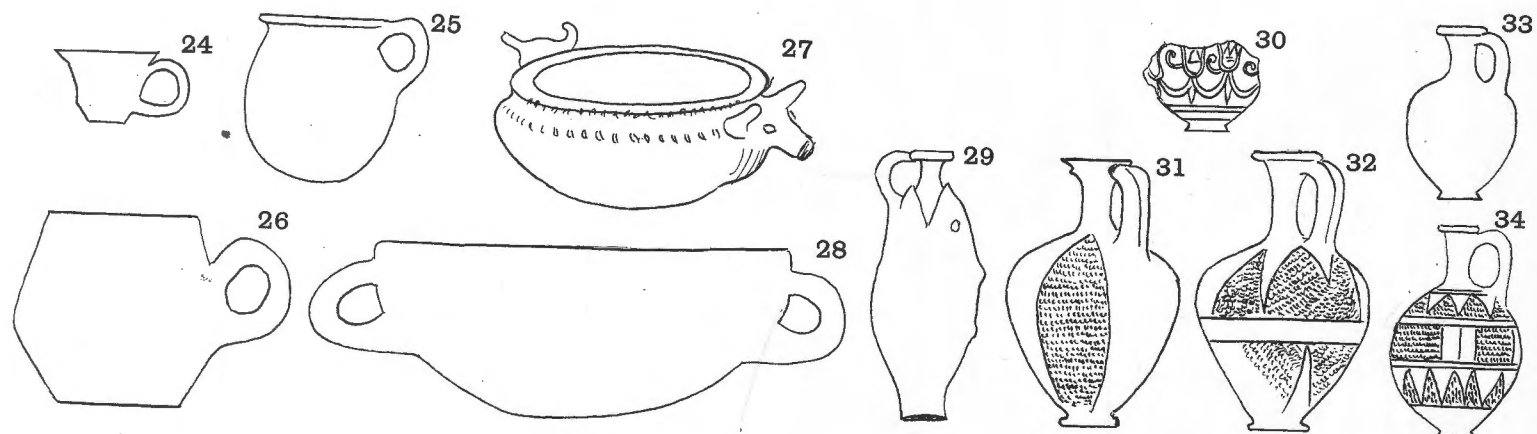
101 ALL $\frac{1}{3}$.



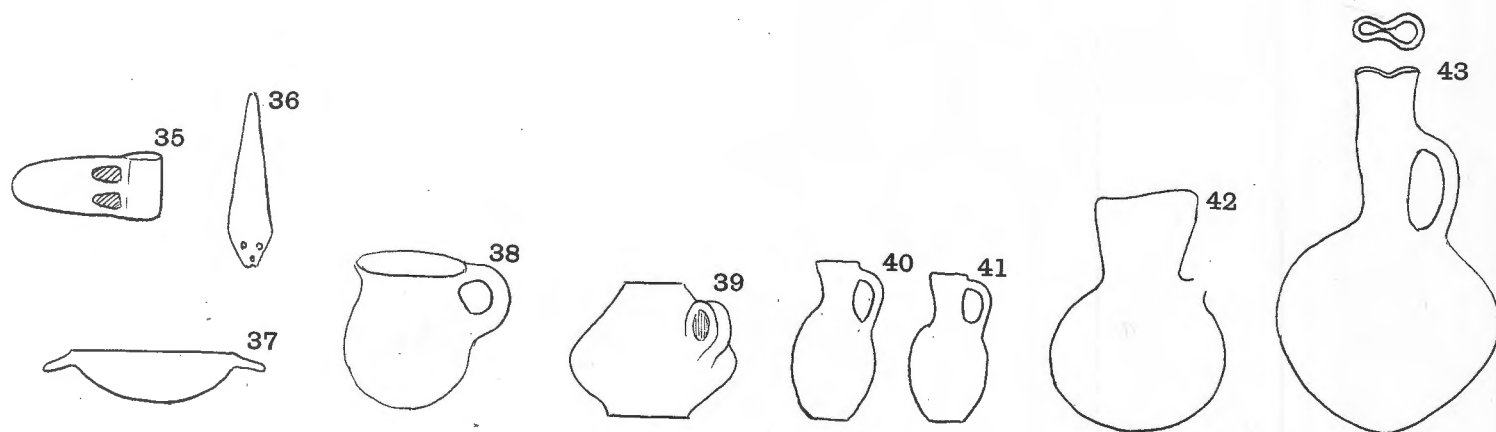
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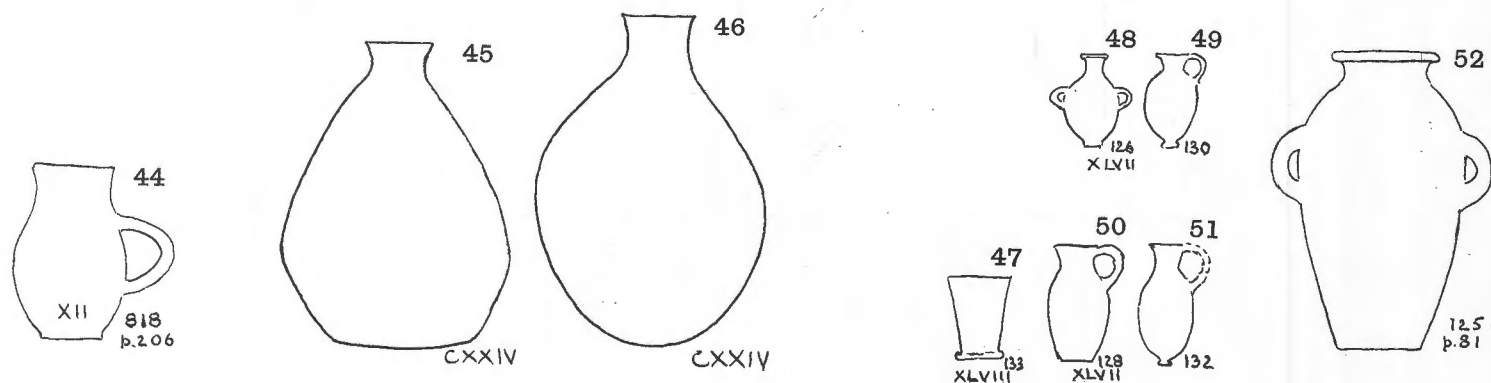
NEOLITHIC



TOMB B HYKSOS



TOMB C



TOMB VI

TOMB VIII

TEMPLE

DECORATED FRAGMENTS



6 SPIRALS



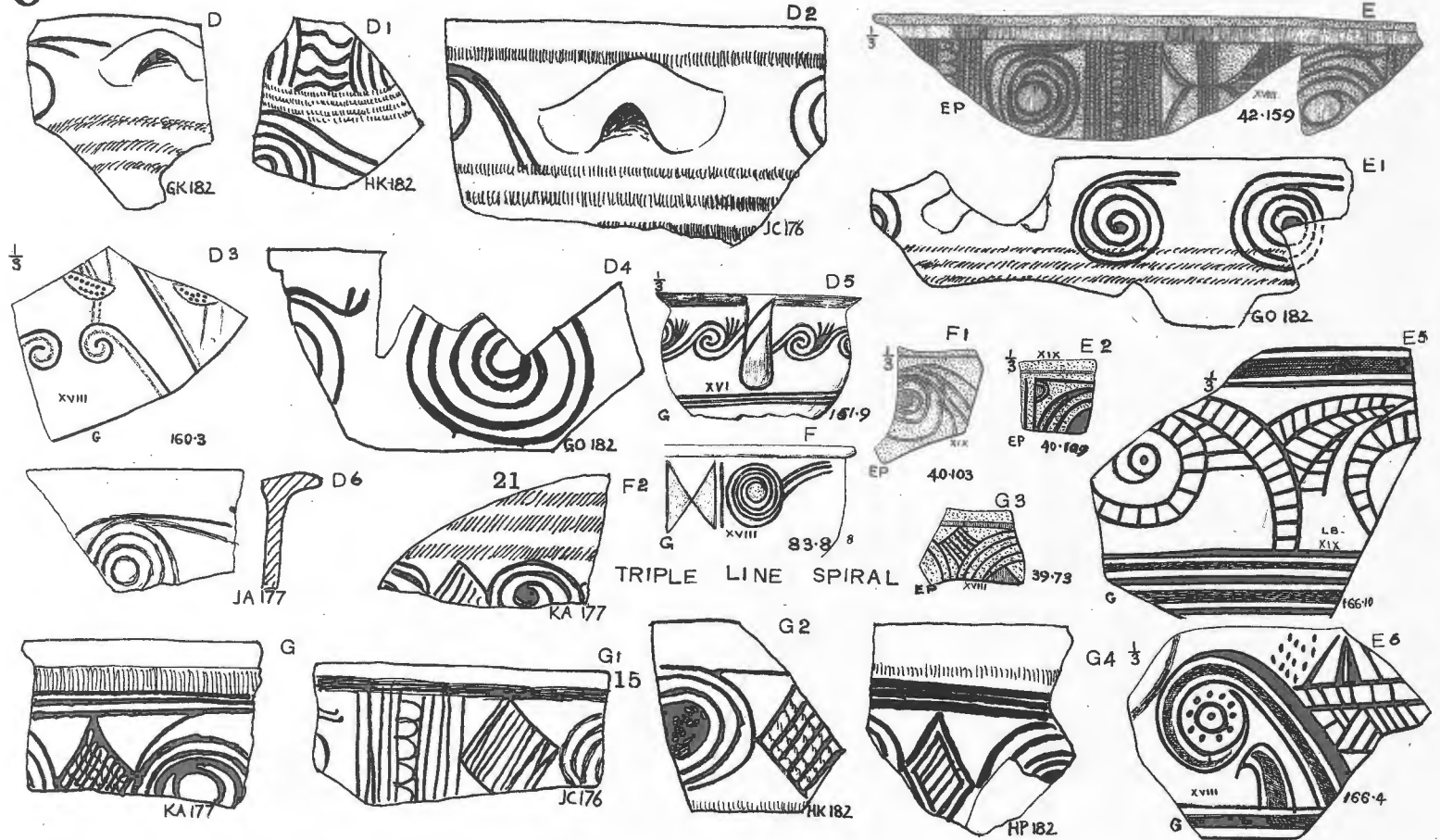
6

CONTD

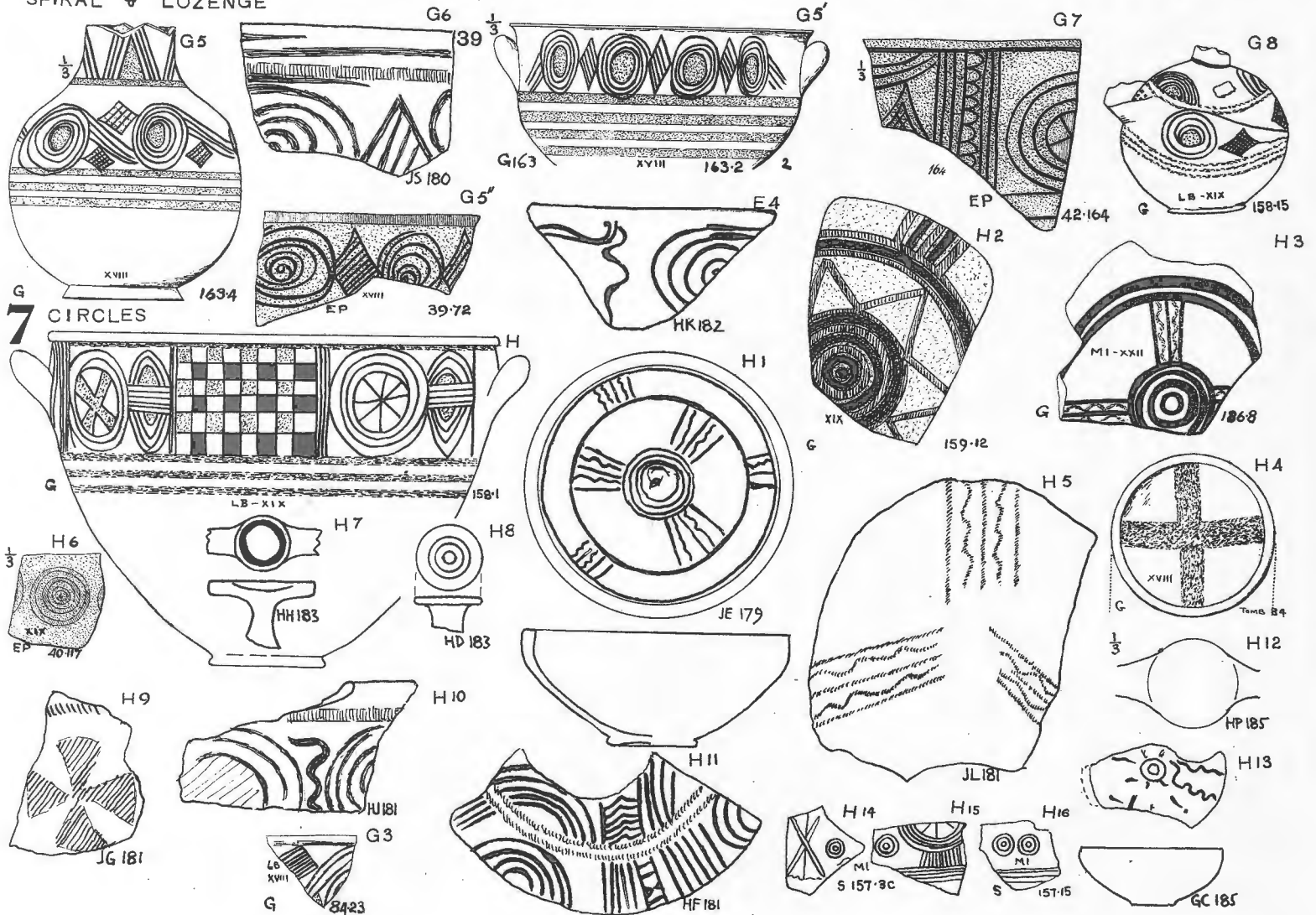
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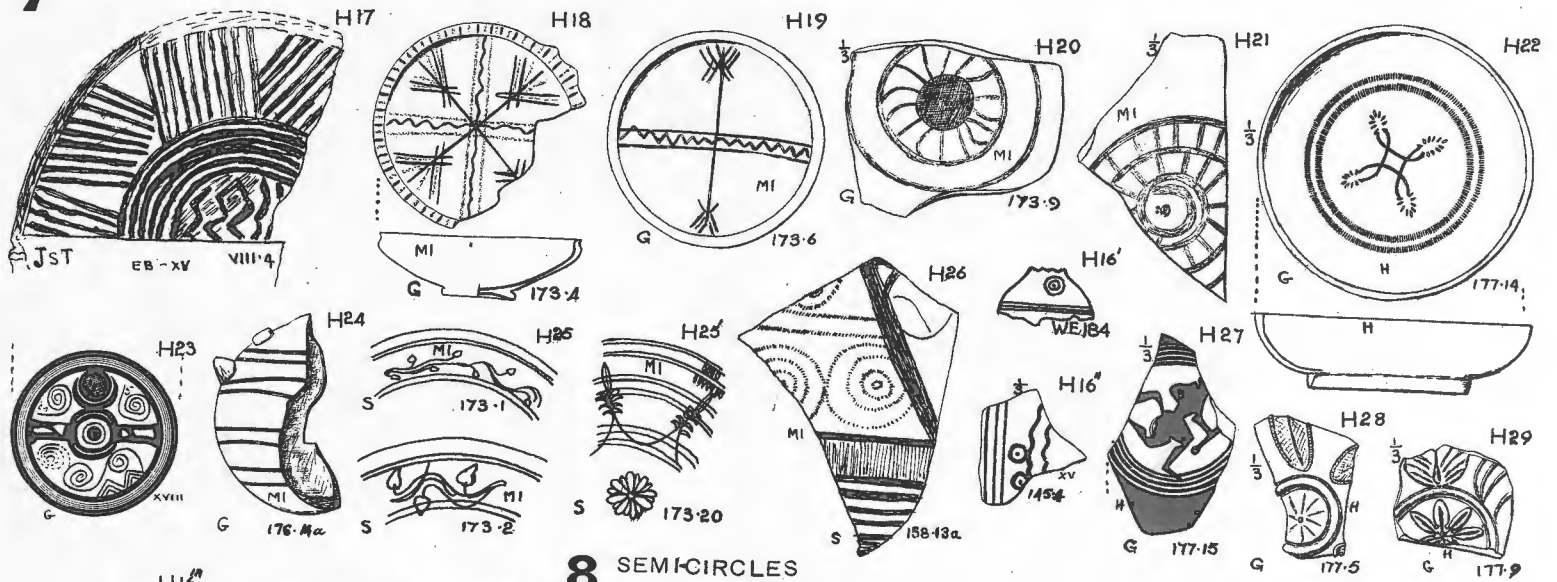
7 CIRCLES

DO. CENTRE FILLED

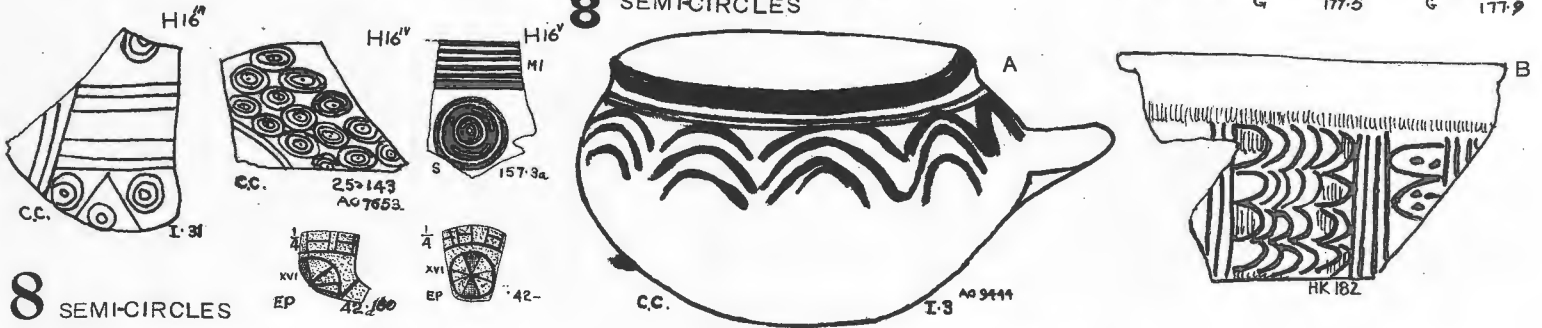


SPIRAL & LOZENGE

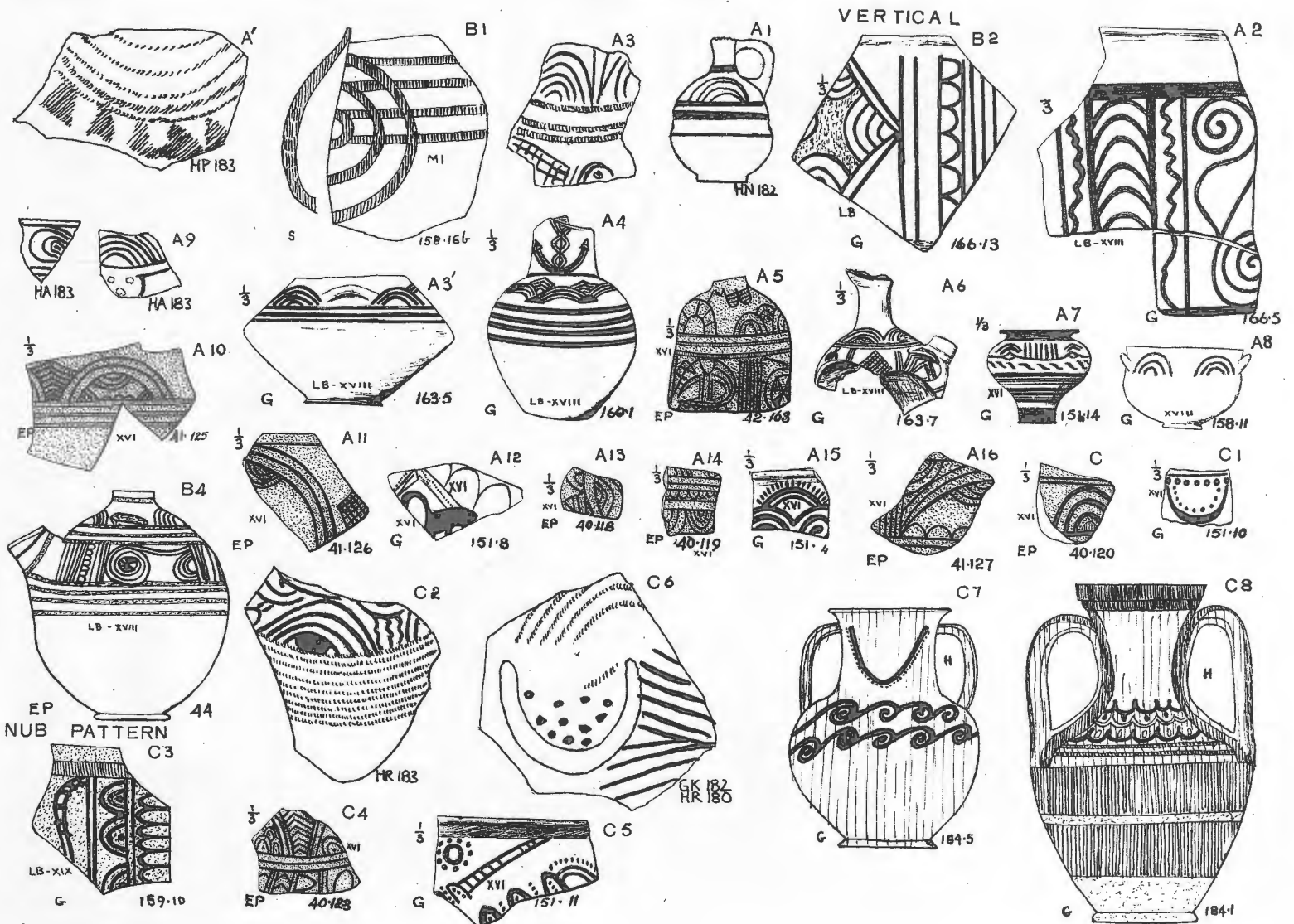




8 SEMI-CIRCLES



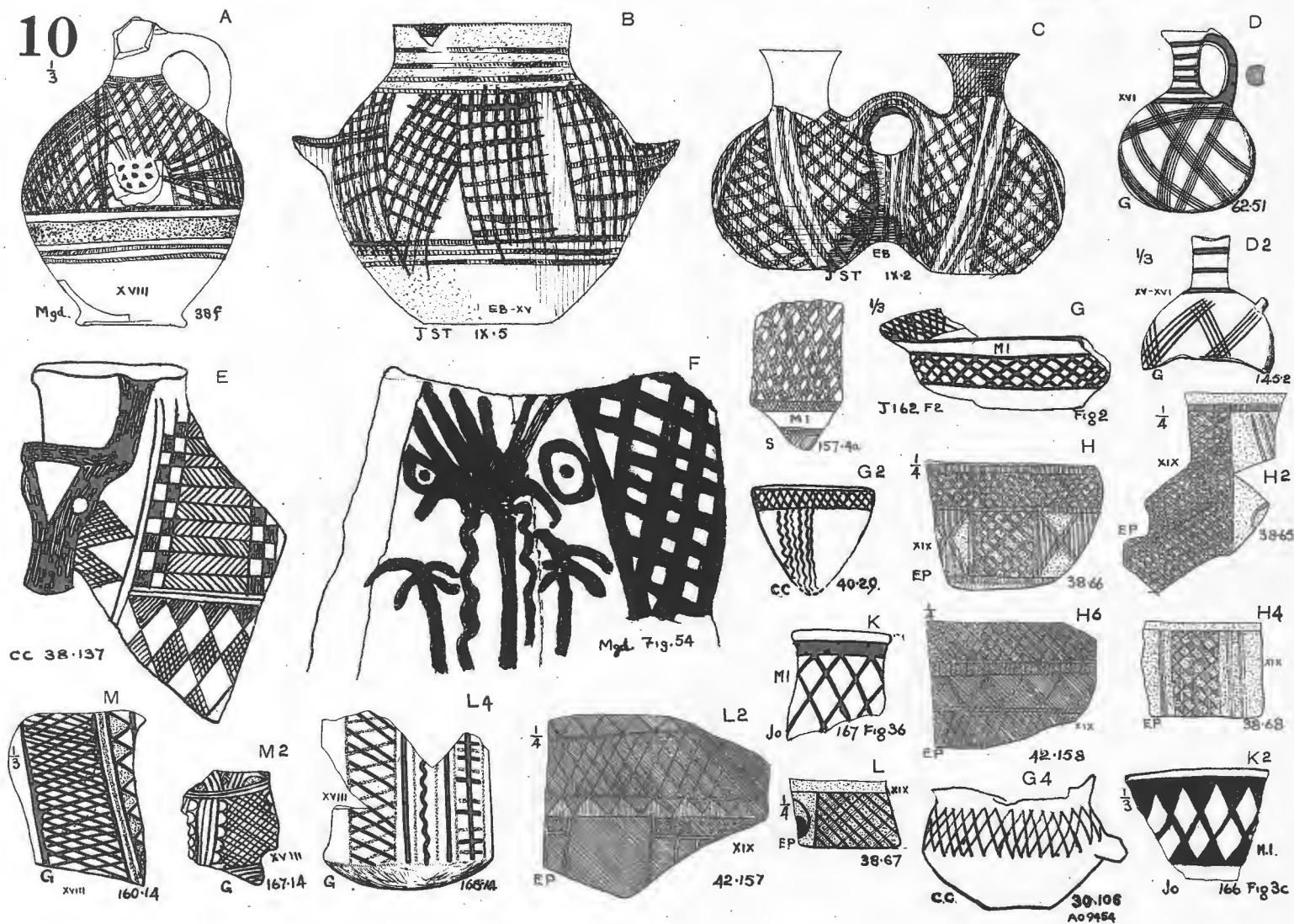
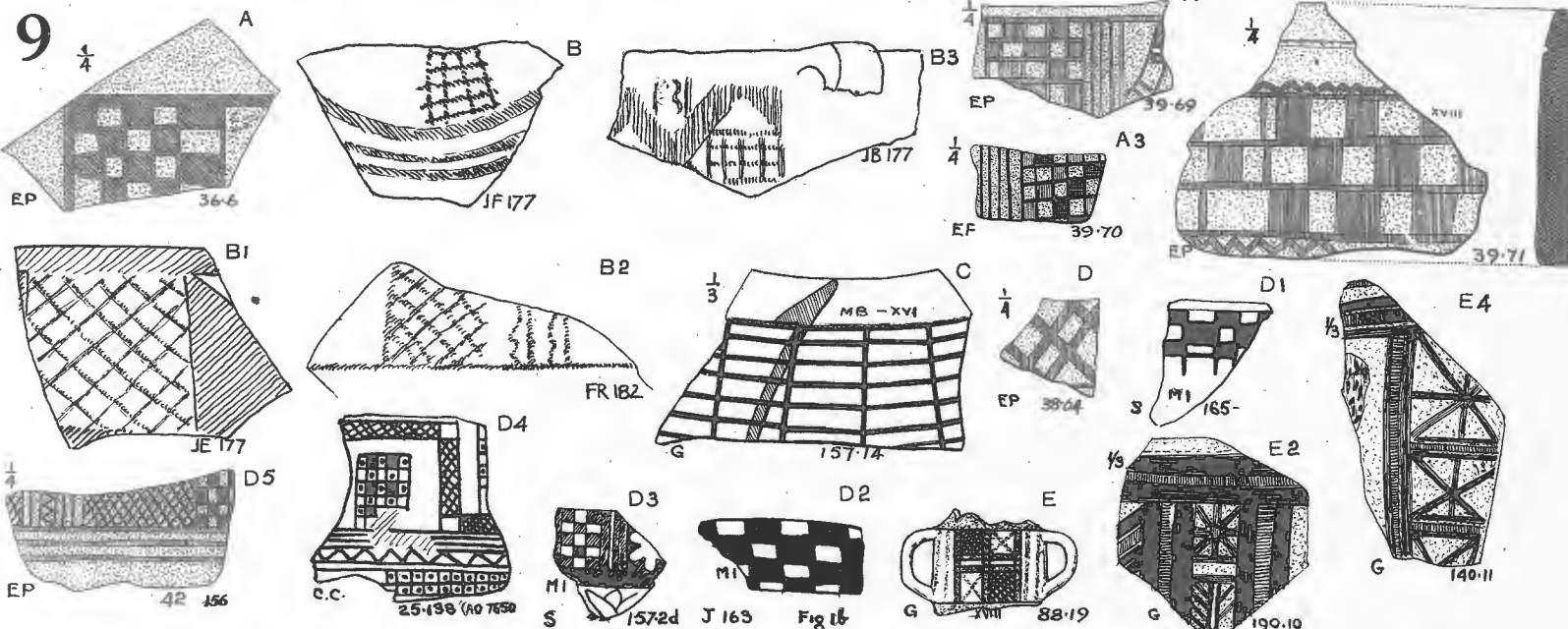
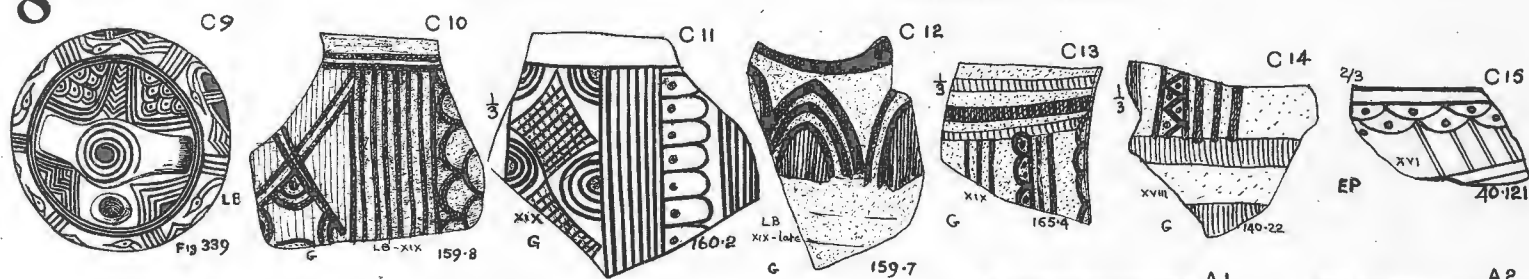
8 SEMI-CIRCLES



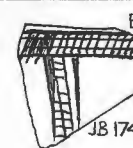
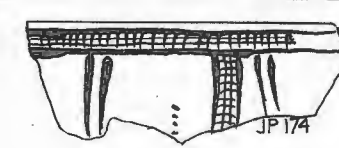
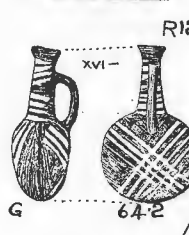
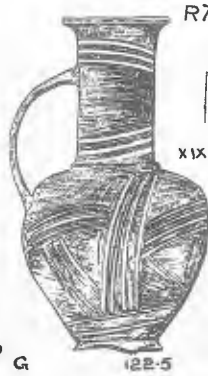
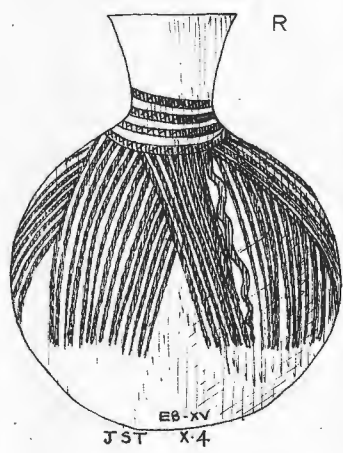
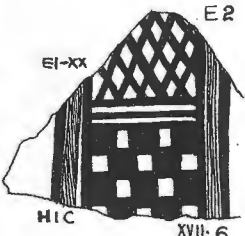
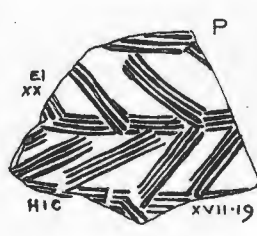
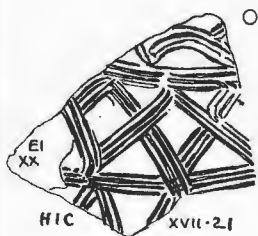
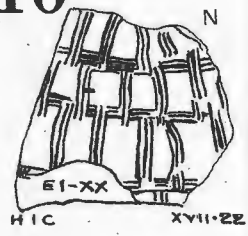
8 CONTD

9 SQUARES

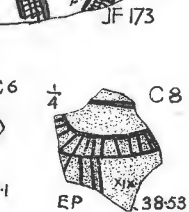
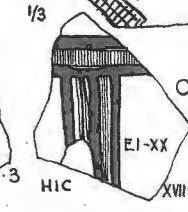
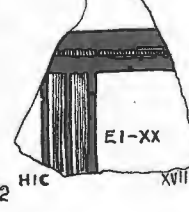
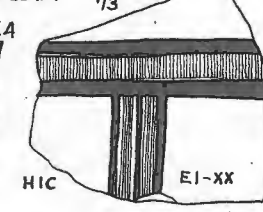
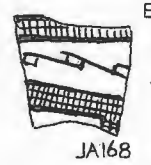
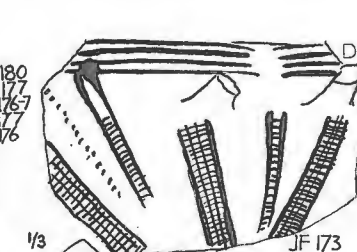
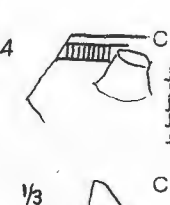
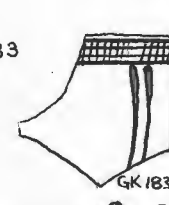
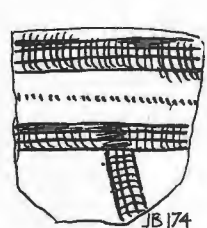
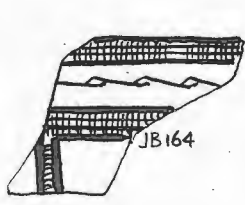
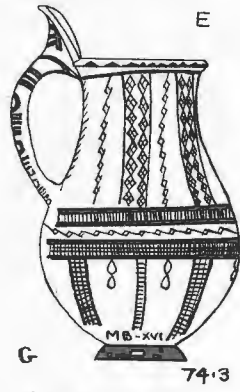
10 BASKET WORK



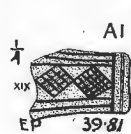
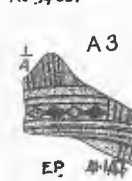
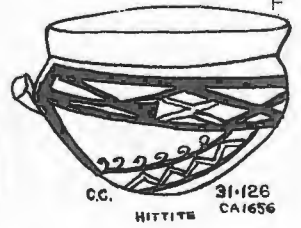
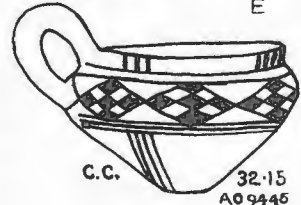
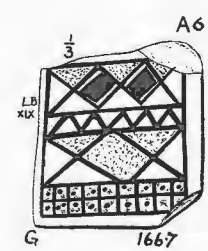
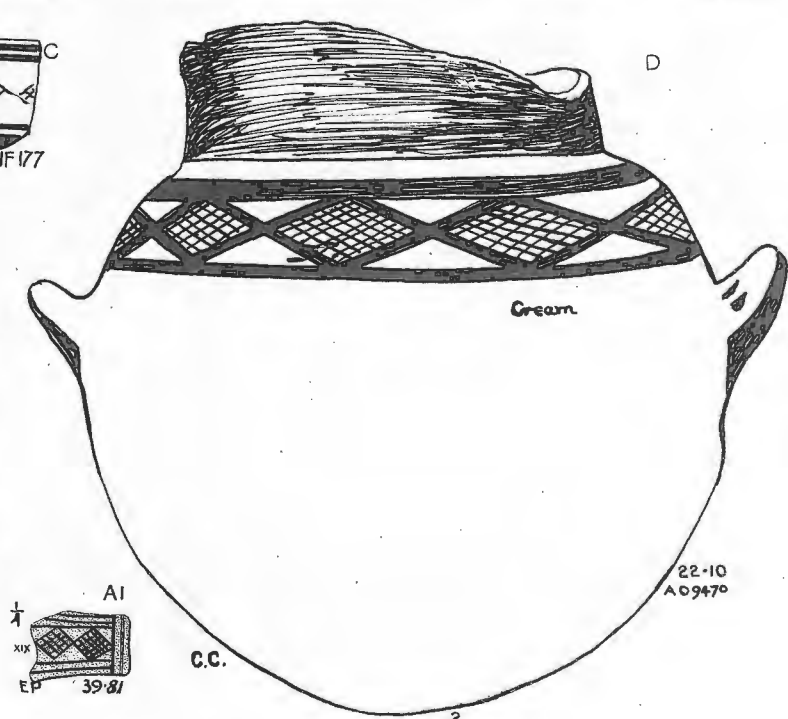
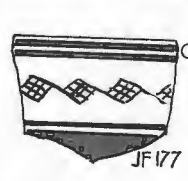
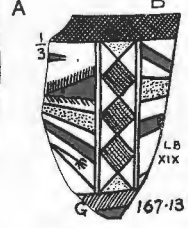
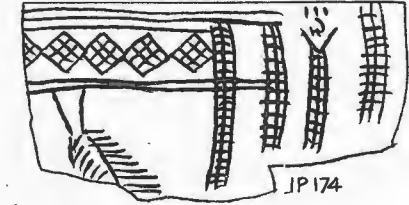
10 CONTO



11

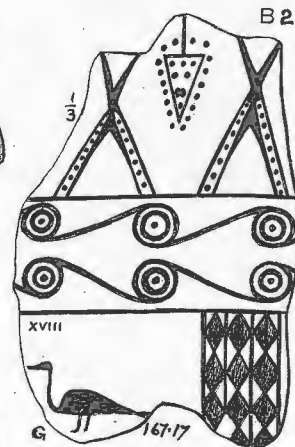
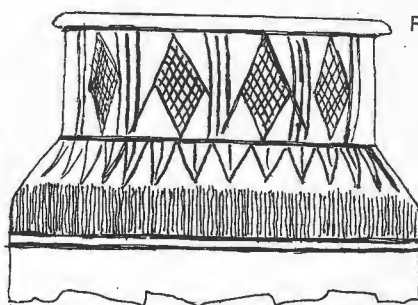
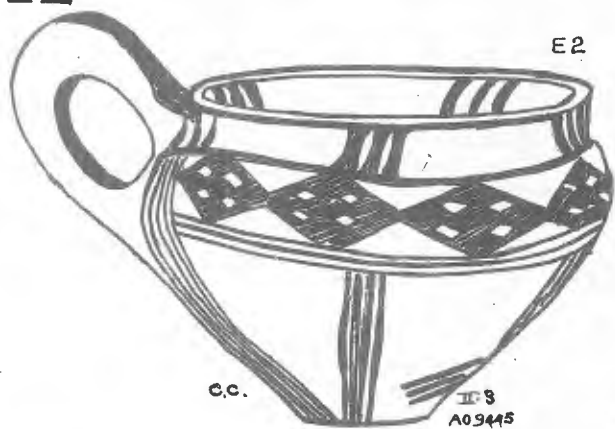


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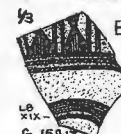
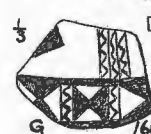
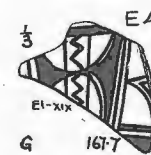
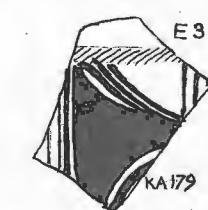
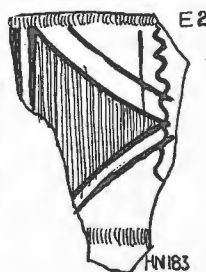
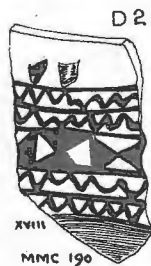
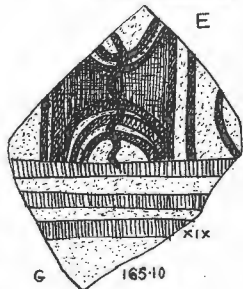
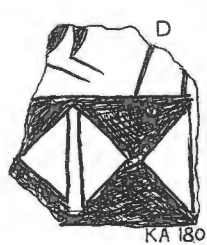
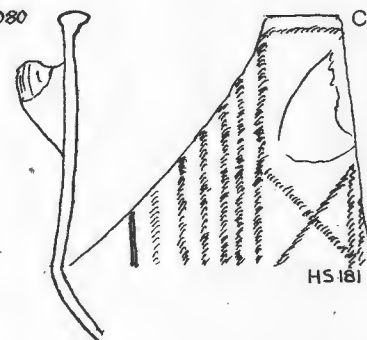
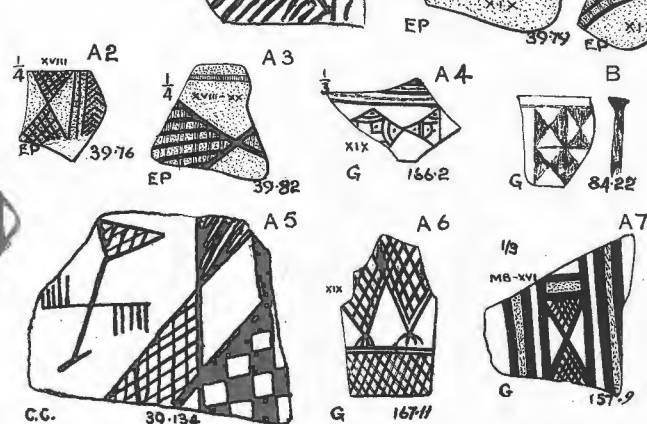
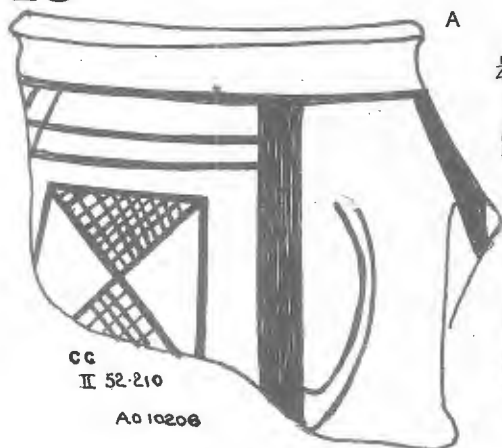


12 CONTD

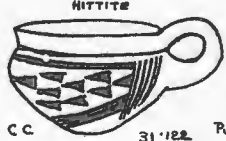
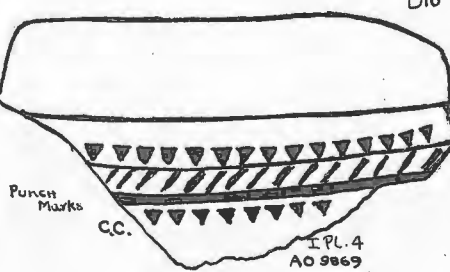
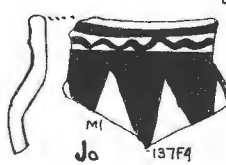
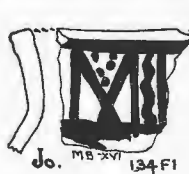
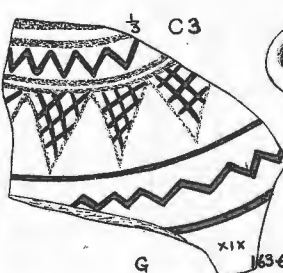
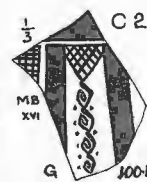
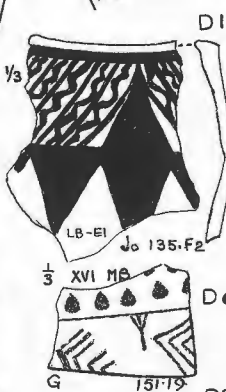
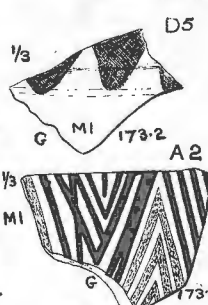
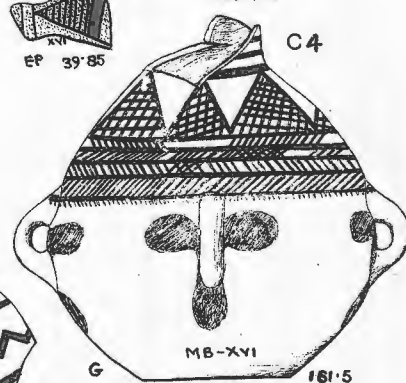
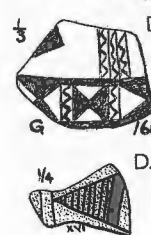
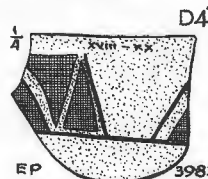
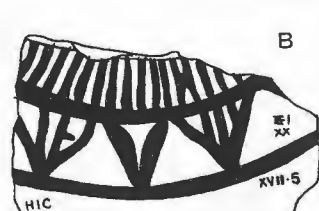
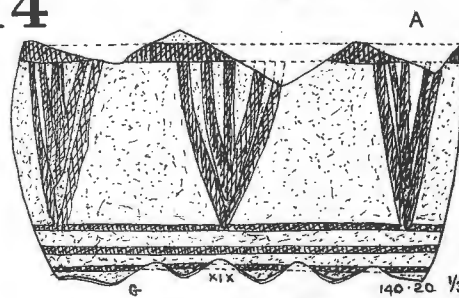
13,14 TRIANGLES



13 TRIANGLES



14



15

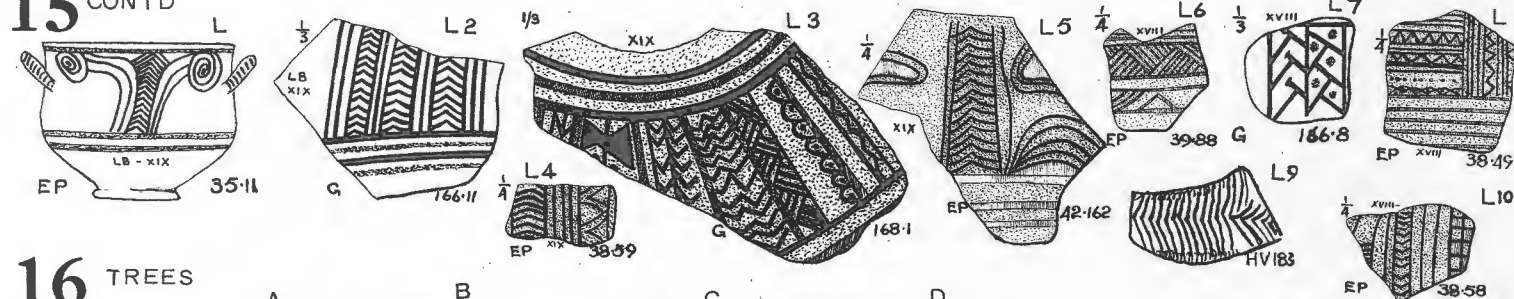
15 WAVY LINES



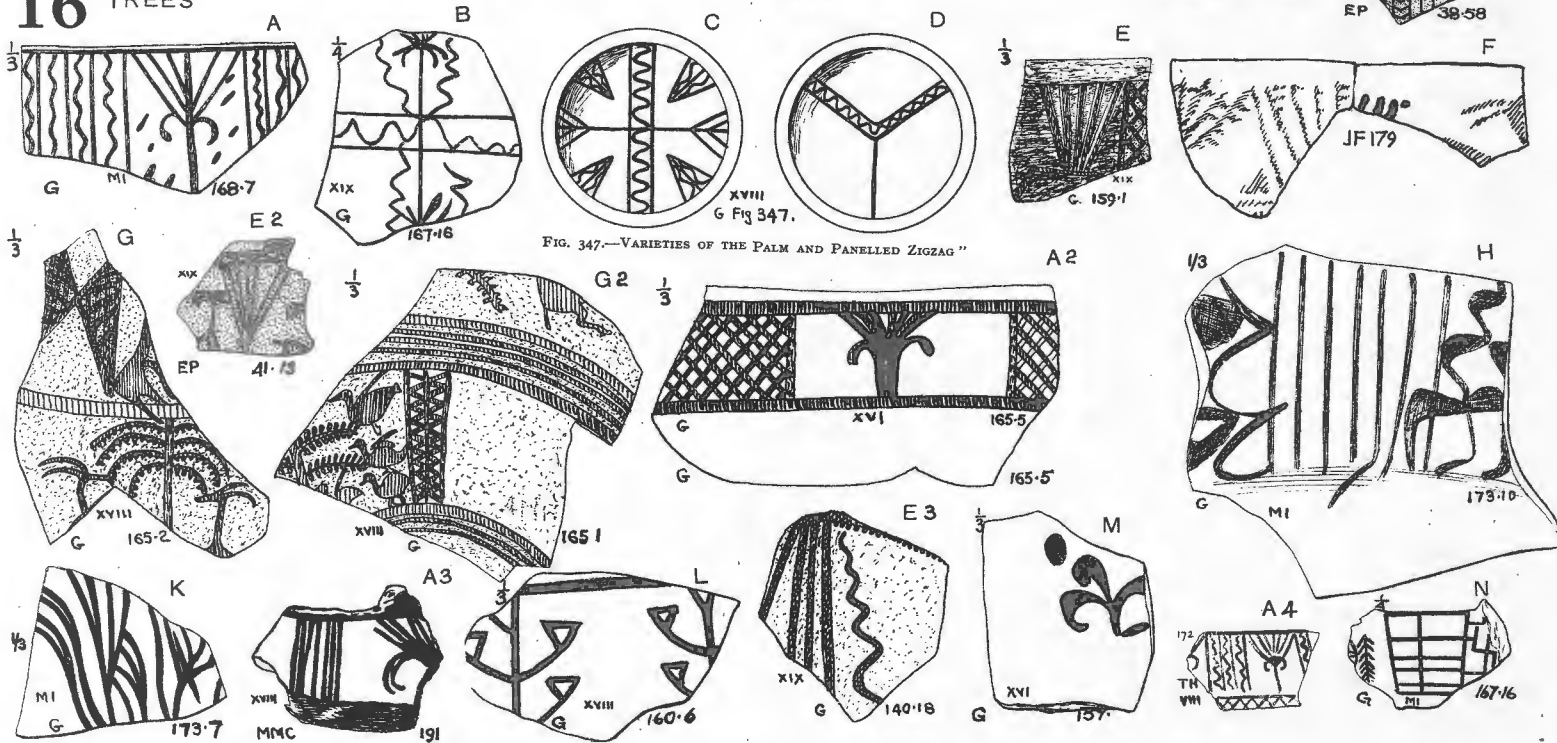
15 CONT'D

16 TREES

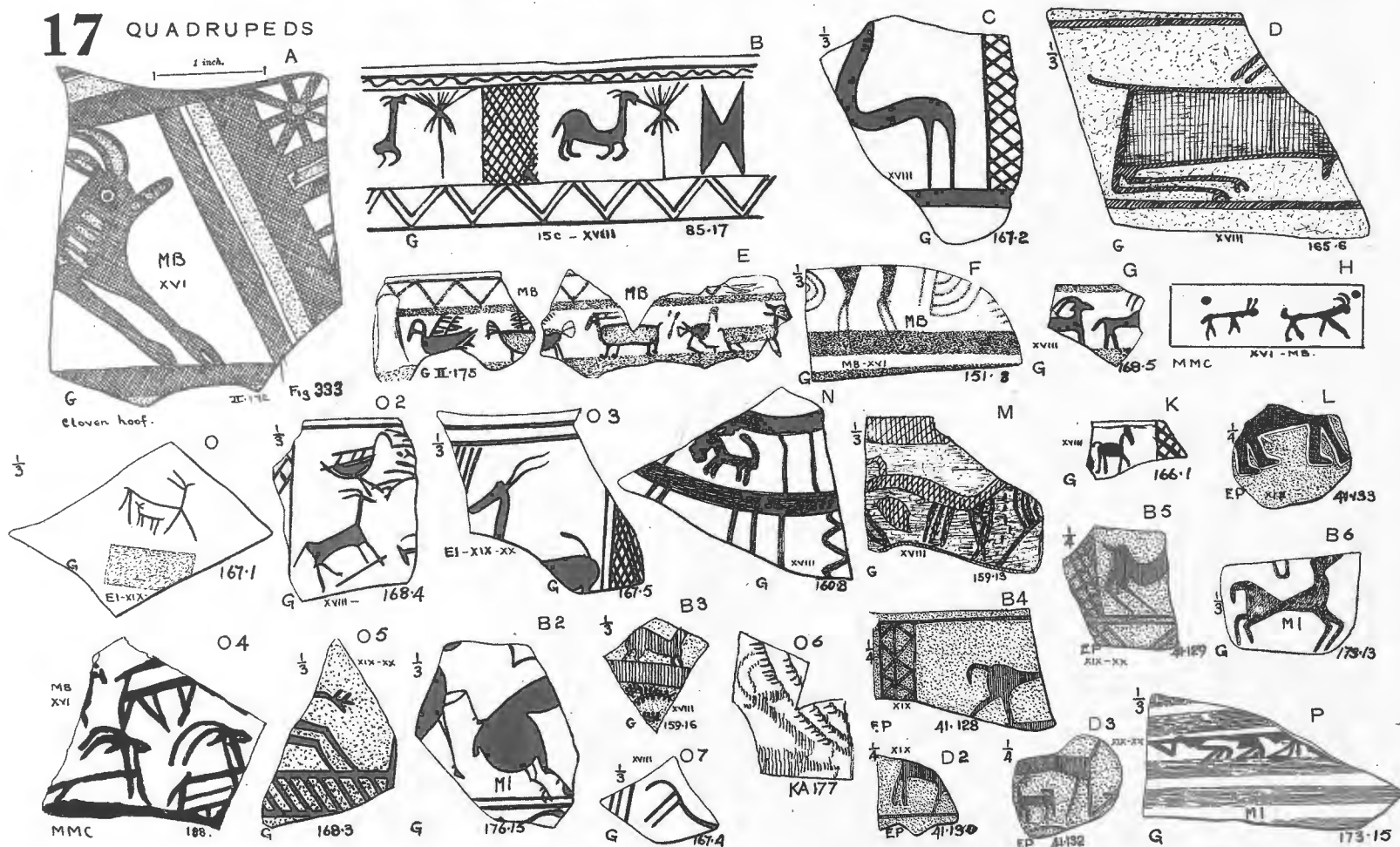
17 QUADRUPEDS

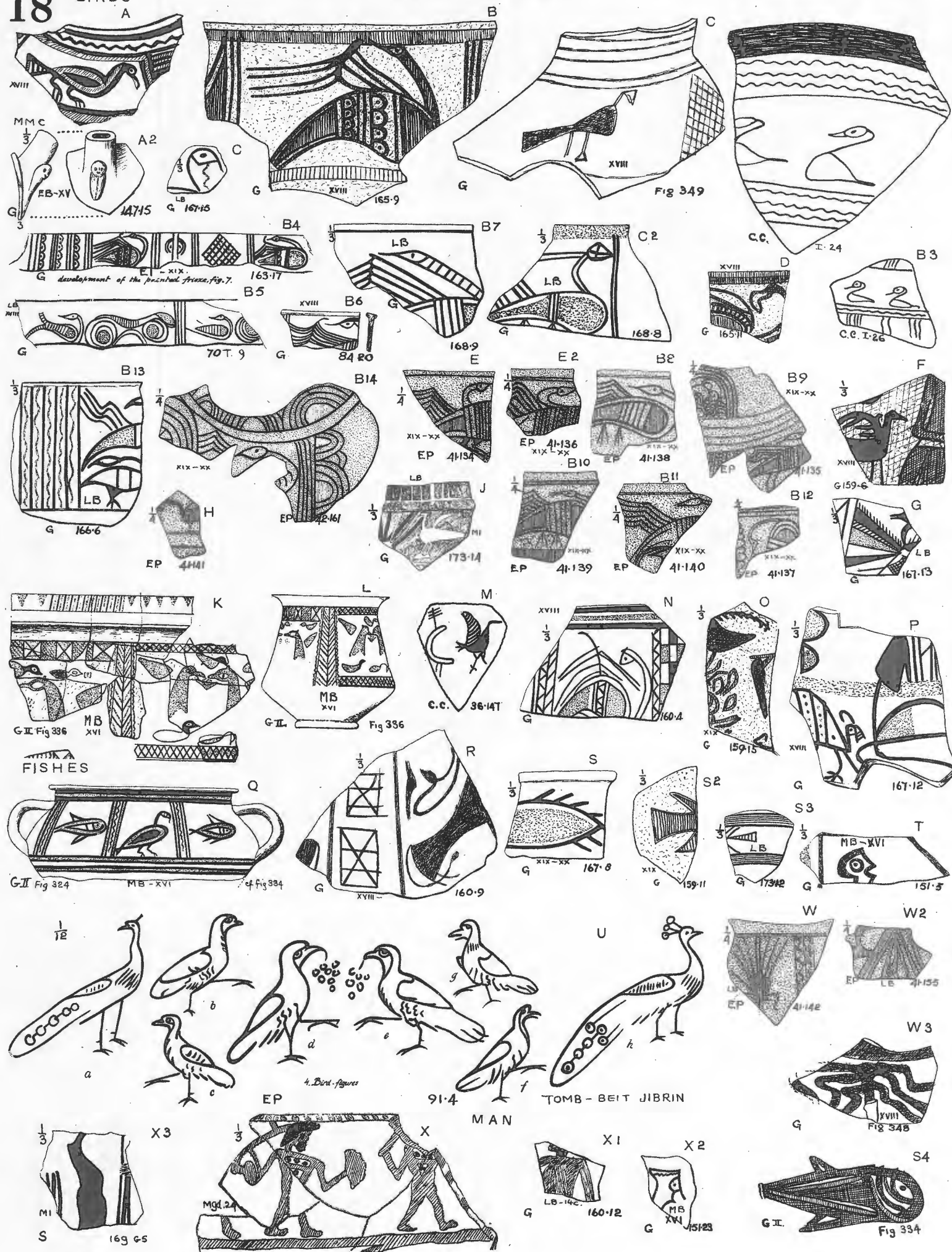


16 TREES



17 QUADRUPEDS





19 SCALES

19 SCALES

DOTS



BETH-PELET BEADS

A. CYLINDERS.				B. FANCY CYLINDERS.				D. (CONT'D).				D. (CONT'D).			
LIMESTONE	GLASS.	CARN.	DATE.	PASTE.	GLASS.	GOLD.	DATE.								
4		213 XX		10	Blue 534		XXII	15	Serpentine 213	XXII		80	Bone 201	XXII	
8	Calcite 758			16	565		XVI	17	Clay 212 XXII			83	Bl-glass 228 XXII		
12	831			25	229 XXII		XX	20	Glazed Paste 134 XIX			85	Sard 240 XXII		
14	902 XVIII-XIX			28	522		XX	24	Bl-glass 224 XXII			88	Gylust 241 XXII		
16	Green 212	XXII		32	Black 134		XCI	26	553 XIX			90	Bone 201 XXII		
18	201 XXII			40	Steatite 568		XV	28	643 XIX			93	Clay 206 XXII		
19	201 XXII			46	Electrum 625 XIX		XIX	32	Onyx 126 XX			96	Sard 201 XXII		
21	201 XXII			50	135 XXII		XXII	34	205 XXII			100	Clay 229 XXII		
23	Pink 213	XXII		55	211 XXII		XXII	36	229 XXII			105	Bl-glass 132 XXII		
25	Green Glaze 528 XX			60	539		XX	38	Black Onyx 228 XXII			107	Grey Limestone 243 XXII		
28	Yellow 643	XXI		64				40	Glass 831			110	Sard 212 XXII		
30	201 XXII			68				42	553 XXI			112	AE 642 XX		
32	Bone 201	XXII		72	Blue 221 XXII		XXII	45	Clay 206 XX			114	224 XXII		
34	131 XX			76	229		XXII	48	104 XXII			117	Sard 115 XX		
35	206 XX			80	Blue 901		XXII	50	627 XIX			123	Sard 201 XXII		
37	204 XX			86				54	643 XXI			127	Grey Limestone 206 XX		
39	Blue Glaze 228 XXII			90				56	Clay 643 XXI			130	Clay Paste 228 XXII		
41	201 XXII							60	107 XX			132	Onyx 659		
45	Gold on Paste 126 XX							62	201 XXII			134	Blue Glass 239 XX		
46	Black 213	XXII						64	512 XXII			137	Paste 204 XX		
48	Clay 213 XXII							66	532 XIX			139	Sard 241 XXII		
50	Grey 206							68	593			142	Gold 231 XXII		
55	Pink 534	XXV						70	Alabaster 205 X			145	Blue Glass 847		
57	Grey 530 XX							72	512 XXII			148	Onyx 532 XX		
60	Paste 238 XXII							74	532 XIX			150	Paste 212 XXII		
63	Coral 655							76	593			152	Onyx 742		
66	Sard 539							78	Clay 131 XX						
68	Onyx 749														
				C. OVALS & PRISMS.											
				10	Bone 110 XX										
				20	104										
				35	Green 725										
				40	Green 213		XXI								
				50	Bone 241 XXII										
				55	749										
				D. BARRELS.											
				5	Onyx 749										
				8	Carn. 222										
				12	Carn. 202 XXII		XXII								

BETH-PELET BEADS

D (CONT.)

155
PASTE 223
CARN. 552
GLASS
DATE XXII XIX

E. SQUARE BARREL

10
PASTE 902
CARN.
GLASS
DATE XVIII XIX

F. LOZENGES

5
PASTE 553
CARN. 552
GLASS
DATE XXI XIX

10
PASTE 552
CARN. 552
GLASS
DATE XXI XIX

15
PASTE 213
CARN. Bone
GLASS
DATE XXII

20
PASTE 227
CARN. Crystal
GLASS
DATE XX

22
PASTE Calcite
CARN. 107
GLASS 732
DATE XX

30
PASTE 759
CARN. Silver
GLASS
DATE

35
PASTE 725
CARN. 749
GLASS
DATE

37
PASTE 115
CARN.
GLASS
DATE XX

40
PASTE 532
CARN. 201
GLASS
DATE XX XXII

45
PASTE 241
CARN.
GLASS
DATE XXII

50
PASTE 808
CARN. White Line
GLASS
DATE XIX

53
PASTE 107
CARN.
GLASS
DATE XX

55
PASTE 532
CARN. 201
GLASS
DATE XX XXII

57
PASTE 241
CARN.
GLASS
DATE XXII

60
PASTE 808
CARN. White Line
GLASS
DATE XIX

62
PASTE 107
CARN.
GLASS
DATE XX

64
PASTE 206
CARN.
GLASS
DATE XX

66
PASTE 902
CARN. XVIII
GLASS XIX
DATE

68
PASTE 107
CARN.
GLASS
DATE XX

70
PASTE 206
CARN.
GLASS
DATE XX

72
PASTE 715
CARN.
GLASS
DATE

74
PASTE 902
CARN. XVIII
GLASS XIX
DATE

76
PASTE 715
CARN.
GLASS
DATE

78
PASTE 601
CARN. Black & White
GLASS XIX
DATE

80
PASTE 213
CARN. Brown & White
GLASS XXII
DATE

82
PASTE 534
CARN.
GLASS
DATE

84
PASTE 213
CARN. 222
GLASS
DATE XXII

86
PASTE 534
CARN.
GLASS
DATE

88
PASTE 213
CARN. 222
GLASS
DATE XXII

90
PASTE 534
CARN.
GLASS
DATE

G (CONT.)

38
PASTE 224
CARN.
GLASS
DATE XXII

43
PASTE 847
CARN. White & Black Glass
GLASS
DATE

48
PASTE 242
CARN.
GLASS
DATE XIX

50
PASTE 201
CARN. 509
GLASS 759
DATE XXII

52
PASTE 540
CARN. Glass
GLASS
DATE XX

54
PASTE 540
CARN.
GLASS
DATE

56
PASTE 206
CARN. 211
GLASS 214
DATE XX

58
PASTE 206
CARN. 214
GLASS 214
DATE XX

60
PASTE 206
CARN. 214
GLASS 214
DATE XX

62
PASTE 206
CARN. 214
GLASS 214
DATE XX

64
PASTE 206
CARN. 214
GLASS 214
DATE XX

66
PASTE 206
CARN. 214
GLASS 214
DATE XX

68
PASTE 206
CARN. 214
GLASS 214
DATE XX

70
PASTE 206
CARN. 214
GLASS 214
DATE XX

72
PASTE 206
CARN. 214
GLASS 214
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CARN. 214
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DATE XX

76
PASTE 206
CARN. 214
GLASS 214
DATE XX

78
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80
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86
PASTE 206
CARN. 214
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88
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CARN. 214
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92
PASTE 206
CARN. 214
GLASS 214
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94
PASTE 206
CARN. 214
GLASS 214
DATE XX

96
PASTE 206
CARN. 214
GLASS 214
DATE XX

98
PASTE 206
CARN. 214
GLASS 214
DATE XX

100
PASTE 206
CARN. 214
GLASS 214
DATE XX

102
PASTE 206
CARN. 214
GLASS 214
DATE XX

104
PASTE 206
CARN. 214
GLASS 214
DATE XX

106
PASTE 206
CARN. 214
GLASS 214
DATE XX

108
PASTE 206
CARN. 214
GLASS 214
DATE XX

110
PASTE 206
CARN. 214
GLASS 214
DATE XX

H (CONT.)

46
PASTE 206
CARN. Clay
GLASS 206
DATE XX

49
PASTE 112
CARN. 201
GLASS XXII
DATE

51
PASTE 201
CARN. 134
GLASS XXII
DATE

54
PASTE 104
CARN. 135
GLASS XXII
DATE

57
PASTE 104
CARN. 212
GLASS XXII
DATE

60
PASTE 506
CARN.
GLASS XX
DATE

64
PASTE 201
CARN. 225
GLASS XXII
DATE

66
PASTE 534
CARN. 225
GLASS XXII
DATE

68
PASTE 725
CARN.
GLASS
DATE

70
PASTE 201
CARN. 225
GLASS XXII
DATE

72
PASTE 534
CARN. 225
GLASS XXII
DATE

74
PASTE 725
CARN.
GLASS
DATE

76
PASTE 201
CARN. 225
GLASS XXII
DATE

78
PASTE 534
CARN. 225
GLASS XXII
DATE

80
PASTE 725
CARN.
GLASS
DATE

82
PASTE 201
CARN. 225
GLASS XXII
DATE

84
PASTE 534
CARN. 225
GLASS XXII
DATE

86
PASTE 725
CARN.
GLASS
DATE

88
PASTE 201
CARN. 225
GLASS XXII
DATE

90
PASTE 534
CARN. 225
GLASS XXII
DATE

92
PASTE 725
CARN.
GLASS
DATE

94
PASTE 201
CARN. 225
GLASS XXII
DATE

96
PASTE 534
CARN. 225
GLASS XXII
DATE

98
PASTE 725
CARN.
GLASS
DATE

100
PASTE 201
CARN. 225
GLASS XXII
DATE

102
PASTE 534
CARN. 225
GLASS XXII
DATE

104
PASTE 725
CARN.
GLASS
DATE

106
PASTE 201
CARN. 225
GLASS XXII
DATE

108
PASTE 534
CARN. 225
GLASS XXII
DATE

110
PASTE 725
CARN.
GLASS
DATE

112
PASTE 201
CARN. 225
GLASS XXII
DATE

114
PASTE 534
CARN. 225
GLASS XXII
DATE

116
PASTE 725
CARN.
GLASS
DATE

118
PASTE 201
CARN. 225
GLASS XXII
DATE

120
PASTE 534
CARN. 225
GLASS XXII
DATE

J (CONT.)

36
PASTE 206
CARN. 564
GLASS Amethyst
DATE XX

38
PASTE 206
CARN. Crystal
GLASS
DATE XX

42
PASTE 532
CARN. 201
GLASS XXII
DATE

46
PASTE 202
CARN. White Limestone
GLASS 206
DATE XXII

48
PASTE 134
CARN. Crystal
GLASS 222
DATE XXII

54
PASTE 201
CARN. 201
GLASS XXII
DATE

56
PASTE 201
CARN. 201
GLASS XXII
DATE

58
PASTE 201
CARN. 201
GLASS XXII
DATE

60
PASTE 201
CARN. 201
GLASS XXII
DATE

62
PASTE 201
CARN. 201
GLASS XXII
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64
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CARN. 201
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106
PASTE 201
CARN. 201
GLASS XXII
DATE

108
PASTE 201
CARN. 201
GLASS XXII
DATE

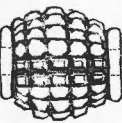


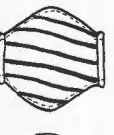







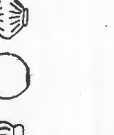
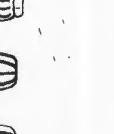


110
PASTE 201
CARN. 201
GLASS XXII
DATE

112
PASTE 201
CARN. 201
GLASS XXII
DATE



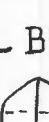









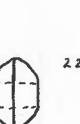

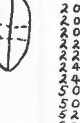
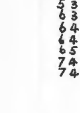


BETH-PELET BEADS

K FANCY SPHEROIDS

CARN.
PASTE
DATE

5		119
8		726 Blue, White & Green Glass
12		135 Blue & Black Glass
14		119 Silver
15		567 XVI
20		Glazed 816
28		Glazed 811
30		206 Black Glass XX
35		226 Gold XXII
40		206 XX 209 XX 221 XXII 240 XX 534
43		552 Gold XIX
50		715
54		528 XX
58		Diorite 552 XIX 553
62		553 XXI
65		853 Gold XIX
68		231 Gold XXII
72		211 XX 240
75		213 XXII
78		532 XX

K (CONT.)
GOLD
CARN.
GLASS
DATE

80		241	XXII
82		532	XX
85		553 Diorite	XXI
88		501 Paste	XX
8		213 XXII	
10		749 212 XXII	
12		135 201 541 XXII	
15		213 XXII	
17		201 Ivory XXII	
19		212 Sard XXII	
21		201 Sard XXII 212 Bk. Quartz " XXII 223 White Limestone	
23		201 XXII	
26		104 112 135 201 210 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000	
29		763 XX	
35		229 Bone XXII	
37		201 XXII	
40		128 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000	
42		115 117 229 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000	
45</			

L.H.

BETH-PELET BEADS

L.H.

BETH - PELET BEADS

R. DISCS				S. FANCY DISCS.				T. DROPS				U. (CONT.)				
BONE	SHELL	IVORY	PASTE	BONE	GLASS	SHELL	DATE	BONE	GLASS	CARN.	HAE.	DATE	HAE.	CARN.	PASTE	DATE
8		201	XXII	10		212	XXII	10		565		XVI	32	225		XXIII
12		201	XXII	14		201	XXII	18		237		XX	35	211		XX
16		201	XXII	19		201	XXII	21	580 Red Jasper				38	127		XX
18		239	XX	30		201	XXII	26	839 Crystal			XIX	42			
22		107	XX	35		846		30		206	Yellow & Black	XX	44			
26		104	XXI	40				34	201 Paste			XXII	47			
28		532	XXII	44				36	356			XXII	50			
31		107	XXII	48				39		201		XXII	55			
33		127	XX	55				42		201		XXII	58			
35		104	XXI	59				50		201		XXII	62			
37		532	XXII	62				55		212		XXII	66			
39		532	XXII	68				62					70			
41		532	XXII	75				68					75			
43		532	XXII	80				75					80			
45		532	XXII	85				80					85			
47		532	XXII	90				90					90			
49		532	XXII	95				95					95			
51		532	XXII	100				100					100			
53		532	XXII	105				105					105			
55		532	XXII	110				110					110			
57		532	XXII	115				115					115			
59		532	XXII	120				120					120			
61		532	XXII	125				125					125			
63		532	XXII	130				130					130			
65		532	XXII	135				135					135			
67		532	XXII	140				140					140			
69		532	XXII	145				145					145			
71		532	XXII	150				150					150			
73		532	XXII	155				155					155			
75		532	XXII	160				160					160			
77		532	XXII	165				165					165			
79		532	XXII	170				170					170			
81		532	XXII	175				175					175			
83		532	XXII	180				180					180			
85		532	XXII	185				185					185			
87		532	XXII	190				190					190			
89		532	XXII	195				195					195			
91		532	XXII	200				200					200			
93		532	XXII	205				205					205			
95		532	XXII	210				210					210			
97		532	XXII	215				215					215			
99		532	XXII	220				220					220			
101		532	XXII	225				225					225			
103		532	XXII	230				230					230			
105		532	XXII	235				235					235			
107		532	XXII	240				240					240			
109		532	XXII	245				245					245			
111		532	XXII	250				250					250			
113		532	XXII	255				255					255			
115		532	XXII	260				260					260			
117		532	XXII	265				265					265			
119		532	XXII	270				270					270			
121		532	XXII	275				275					275			
123		532	XXII	280				280					280			
125		532	XXII	285				285					285			
127		532	XXII	290				290					290			
129		532	XXII	295				295					295			
131		532	XXII	300				300					300			
133		532	XXII	305				305					305			
135		532	XXII	310				310					310			
137		532	XXII	315				315					315			
139		532	XXII	320				320					320			
141		532	XXII	325				325					325			
143		532	XXII	330				330					330			
145		532	XXII	335				335					335			
147		532	XXII	340				340					340			
149		532	XXII	345				345					345			
151		532	XXII	350				350					350			
153		532	XXII	355				355					355			
155		532	XXII	360				360					360			
157		532	XXII	365				365					365			
159		532	XXII	370				370					370			
161		532	XXII	375				375					375			
163		532	XXII	380				380					380			
165		532	XXII	385				385					385			
167		532	XXII	390				390					390			
169		532	XXII	395				395					395			
171		532	XXII	400				400					400			
173		532	XXII	405				405					405			
175		532	XXII	410				410					410			
177		532	XXII	415				415					415			
179		532	XXII	420				420					420			
181		532	XXII	425				425					425			
183		532	XXII	430				430					430			
185		532	XXII	435				435					435			
187		532	XXII	440				440					440			
189		532	XXII	445				445					445			
191		532	XXII	450				450					450			
193		532	XXII	455				455					455			
195		532	XXII	460				460					460			
197		532	XXII	465				465					465			
199		532	XXII	470				470					470			
201		532	XXII	475				475					475			
203		532	XXII	480				480					480			
205		532	XXII	485				485					485			
207		532	XXII	490				490					490			
209		532	XXII	495				495					495			
211		532	XXII	500				500					500			
213		532	XXII	505				505					505			
215		532	XXII	510				510					510			
217		532	XXII	515				515					515			
219		532	XXII	520				520					520			
221		532	XXII	525				525					525			
223		532	XXII	530				530					530			
225		532	XXII	535				535					535			
227		532	XXII	540				540					540			
229		532	XXII	545				545					545			
231		532	XXII	550				550					550			
233		532	XXII	555				555					555			
235		532	XXII	560				560					560			
237		532	XXII	565				565					565			
239		532	XXII	570				570					570			
241		532	XXII	575				575					575			
243		532	XXII	580				580					580			
245		532	XXII	585				585					585			
247		532	XXII	590				590					590			
249		532	XXII	595				595					595			
251		532	XXII	600				600					600			
253		532	XXII	605				605					605			
255		532	XXII	610				610					610			
257		532	XXII	615				615					615			
259		532	XXII	620				620					620			
261		532	XXII	625				625					625			
263		532	XXII	630				630					630			
265		532	XXII	635				635					635			
267		532	XXII	640				640					640			
269		532	XXII	645				645					645			
271		532	XXII	650				650					650			
273		532														

L.H.

BETH-PELET BEADS

U (CONT.)

78		221 Limestone	XXII
80		517	XX
85		643	XXI
90		133	XXI
95		134 526 527 529	XXI XX XX XXI
100		655 Onyx	

V SEED POD PENDANTS

10		211 540	XX
13		222 Red Jasper 227 do 552 do	XX XX XX
16		505 523 524	XX XX XX
20		643	XXI
23		202	XXII
26		213	XXII
30		526	XX
30		221	XXII
5		746 Alabaster	

W. PENDANTS, FLAT

8		222	
12		763 Bronze	
16		104 222 223 224	XXI XXII XX XX
20		222	
24		225	XXIII
28		201 742	XXII
32		197 636	XX "
36		211 527 528	XX "
38		201	XXII
41		126	XX
44		532 522 523	XX XX XX
47		126 523	XX "

W (CONT.)

60		649	
65		643	
70		643	
8		214 Turquoise Matrix	
15		505	
20		201	
24		201	
28		201 Pebble	
32		202 Pebble	
35		104	
39		749 Agate	
45		221	XXII

X. PENDANTS, MISCELLANEOUS

8		214 Turquoise Matrix	
15		505	
20		201	
24		201	
28		201 Pebble	
32		202 Pebble	
35		104	
39		749 Agate	
45		221	XXII

X (CONT.)

62		749 Amethyst Green Jasper	
62		749 Glass 758 do	
72		749 Onyx	
74		749	
82		838 Lead	

Y. SPACERS

3		821	
8		104	XXI
12		213 227 527	XXII XX "
15		224 506	XXII XX
20		224	XXII
28		212	XXII
35		223	XXII
10		632 Limestone	XX

Z. MISCELLANEOUS

10		632 Limestone	XX
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